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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Military Autocracy.
A solemn agreement has been concluded between Russia, France and England that any discussion of terms of peace shall be jointly conducted. Even though defeats be met with, and even though the death roll reach to thousands, even millions, it must be borne in mind that we are fighting, as Mr. Chamberlain and others have said, for our very existence. The gratifying response to Lord Kitchener's appeal for recruits shows that Mr. Asquith's reply in Parliament last week, that it is now unnecessary to question the voluntary principle of enlistment, was based on a thorough understanding of British patriotism. What Lord Kitchener asked was that all classes should take up arms in a national cause and aid the fight in a manner befitting the greatness of England and the justice of her cause, and the answer was so convincing as to prove that Britons to-day have lost none of the attributes which in days gone by enabled them to champion the cause of weaker nations without possibility of defeat.

Daily Press.

The Fruitful Engagement.
However, there is compensation in the information which has reached the Admiralty that the results of the recent naval engagement were more "fruitful" than they knew at the time, for of the eighteen or twenty German destroyers which took part in that engagement only seven, in a damaged condition, have reached Kiel, and it is understood that the others have sunk in the vicinity of the Canal. The importance of the work done by the British Navy in confining the German fleet so effectively as it has done to German harbours cannot be exaggerated, or overpraised, and the complete stop which has been put to Germany's foreign trade and commerce must prove a factor of the greatest importance in bringing about the final downfall of what Mr. Bonar Law described as the "accursed system" of German militarism for which the Emperor William stands. There can be no peace among nations in Europe till the power created by that system has been broken and crushed. That is now the set purpose of the British Empire, of France, of Russia and of Belgium, and it is an object with which we may be sure the neutral spectators in Europe are in fullest sympathy.

China Mail.

"The Law's Delays"
In calling attention to the delays which litigants in the Summary Court have to put up with, Mr. P. W. Goldring voiced a serious public grievance. The court list is almost invariably congested, and it is a common occurrence for cases to remain upon it for weeks—sometimes months—before there is a day available for their trial. As Mr. Goldring pointed out, this is poor plain-sense, and is often a great hardship, especially when there is no apparent defence to the action. Whether his suggestion for the setting apart of one day in the week as a small cause day would afford any relief is a question upon which we are not able to offer an opinion, but anything which promises to lessen the present exasperating delays is worthy at least of a trial. In a place like Hongkong, where the evidence of almost every witness has to reach the Bench through the medium of an interpreter, the time taken in the trial of actions is necessarily protracted, and when all the other difficulties under which the Court labours are considered, it is remarkable that the number of cases dealt with in the course of a year is so large as it is.

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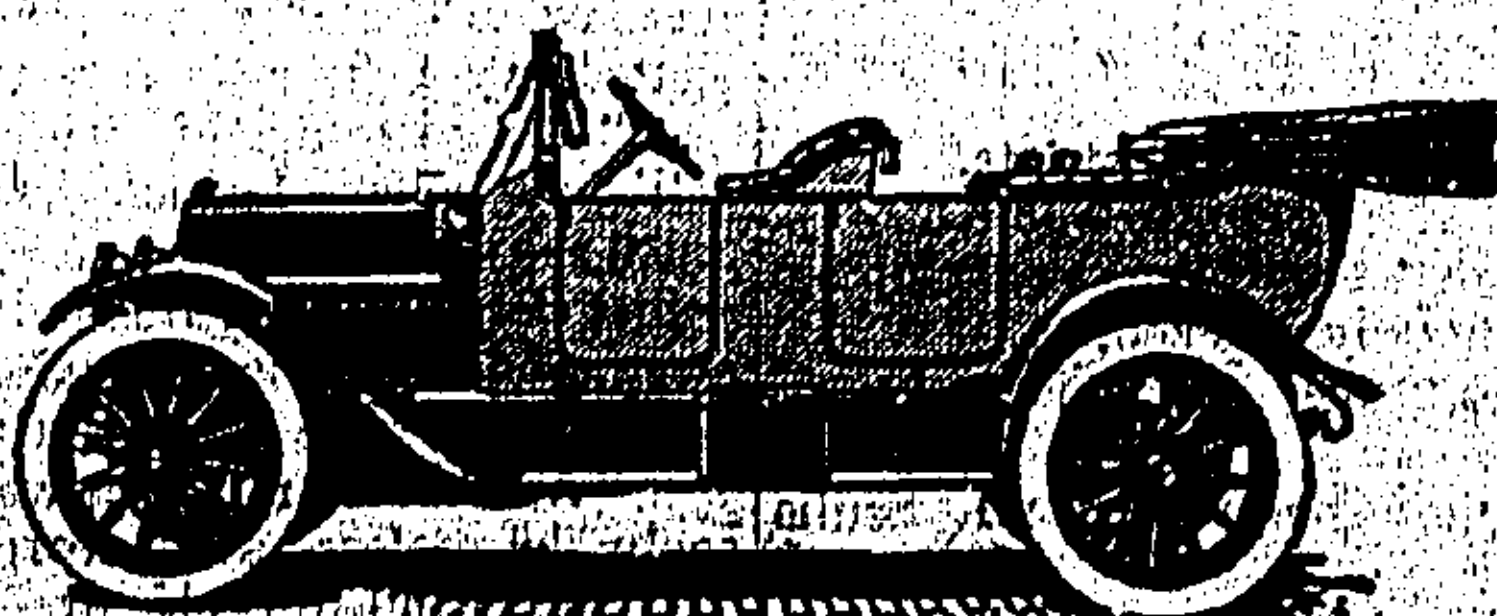
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GENERAL NEWS.

Notorious Desperado Killed.
Posses in the Blue Mountains, Oregon, on July 3, continued their search for the two or possibly three highwaymen who escaped after holding up O. W. R. E. & N. train No. 5, near Mesochan, Ore. The body of one highwayman who was killed was identified as Hugh Whitney, the notorious desperado, on whose head had been set a price of nearly \$5,000. George McDuffey, deputy sheriff of Harpner, Ore., a passenger on the train who killed Whitney and wounded another of the robbers, was pronounced out of danger. He received a flesh wound over the heart when he fired on two of the robbers in a chair car. Whitney had operated in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. He was only 26. He is believed to have been the slayer of the conductor killed on the Oregon Short Line near Dubois, Idaho, in 1911.

Robbed.
It is stated that Mr. Gilbert, the agent for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in north-west Kansas, who went into Chinese Turkestan hoping to proceed west as far as Constantinople, has been obliged to return owing to shortness of money, having been robbed on the way. He is returning with Mr. Moore, of the China Inland Mission, Lanchow, who has been on a journey to Tihafu, the capital of Sinkiang.

Planning for Third Conference at The Hague.

The Dutch Government on July 2 sent an invitation to the nations which participated in the second peace conference to appoint delegates to a committee to formulate a definite programme for the third conference. It was proposed that the committee should assemble at The Hague, June 1, 1915. The Dutch Government little thought that almost before the invitations were delivered most of the principal Powers would be at war.

X-Ray Skirts Forbidden.
An order was issued by Mayor Albee of Portland, Oregon, six weeks ago notifying the police to arrest women wearing X-ray skirts.

The Hasami Gold Mine.
Mining operations at the Hasami Gold Mine, Nagasaki-ken, were suspended last week, the ore deposits in sight not being in profitable quantities. For two or three years past the Nippon Kogyo Ginko has controlled the mine, having previously made large loans to the proprietors for working expenses. The Bank's investment in the mine amounts to between two and three million yen and the suspension of work suggests that the greater part of this sum will be totally lost.

Lu Tseng-hsiang.
President Yuan in reported to have wired to Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang in Switzerland, requesting him to return to China as soon as possible via America. It is stated that Sun Pao-chi will become the Chief of the Office of Naval Affairs after the arrival of Mr. Lu from Europe. Liang Tun-yen has, it is said, refused to take up the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Wireless: Telephone to New York.

Mr. Marconi informed a representative of the Daily Mail last month that an attempt would be made to talk to the United States by wireless telephone, probably within the next three months. A powerful wireless telephone apparatus is to be erected either at Carnarvon or on the west coast of Ireland, following which extensive tests will be carried out. Giving evidence before the Dominion Royal Commission, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, said they had given a demonstration of sending wireless messages at the rate of 100 words a minute and an "official" demonstration at 140 words a minute. "Mr. Marconi sees no reason why he should not, with more perfect mechanical apparatus, applicable to wireless, increase the speed to 100 words per minute."

Willie's Query.
"Papa, how can you know that when they have no legs?" asked Willie.
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"Certainly not!"
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JAPAN'S POSITION IN THE WORLD.

Count Okuma's Jeremiads.

In the course of an article entitled "On the Existing State of Things in Japan" in the latest number of the *Jitsugyo no Nippon*, Count Okuma, the Premier, remarks:

"Of the world's surface measuring a matter of 60,000,000 square miles, the major portion is occupied by the white races. The remainder, left for the other races, only represents one-twelfth of the world's area. Some Asiatic nations have fallen under the dominion of Western civilisation, while China, Sam, Persia, and other minor States are more or less threatened with perdition. That these countries have so far escaped their doom is due to the principle of balance of power maintained by the Powers. The only Asiatic nation enjoying absolute independence is Japan. Japan boasts 250,000 square miles of land, inclusive of her new territories. The area, however, falls short of a two hundredth part of the world's surface. Her population of 70,000,000 corresponds only to 1-24th of the world's people, who were put last year at 1,700,000,000. Of this figure about one-third is represented by the white, and the other two-thirds by the coloured races. Of the latter race the numerically greatest nation is China, which numbers upwards of 400,000,000 people, including the inhabitants of Mongolia and Tibet. Next in order comes India with 300,000,000 population. It will thus be seen that the population of these two lands is more numerous than that of the entire white race by about 100,000,000. These two Asiatic countries, however, have now nationally fallen almost into a state of oblivion; this calls for special note. India has passed under the sway of Great Britain, while the Celestial Empire by virtue of the exigencies of international relations, not by her own strength, though she has a history of four thousand years. Indeed, it is much open to doubt whether the Chinese will be able to rehabilitate themselves and effect a great national development. The conditions of Asiatic nations certainly require amelioration, and for this purpose it is necessary to undertake the task of reconciling Eastern and Western civilisation into adequate agreement and harmony. This mission devolves upon Japan."

"The world's civilisation ebbs and flows like the ocean tides, and our task is to stay the ebb and save ourselves from being swept down into a common ruin. For the past three or four centuries European civilisation has been penetrating into every corner of the world with the irresistibility of an avalanche, giving rise on the one hand to the civilisation of the United States, and on the other to the triumph of civilisation, which has assumed such a variety of forms in South Africa, in Persia,

FOREIGN ENTERPRISES IN CHOSEN.

The *Kokumin* published a statement attributed to Mr. Komatsu Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau in the Chosen Government-General, on the subject of foreign enterprises in Chosen. Few countries in the world, says Mr. Komatsu, suffered from diplomatic troubles so completely as Chosen, even from a client state. Not to speak of events back in the dawn of history the invasion of Chosen by Taiko Hideyoshi was in retaliation for the action of the Chosenese of having joined the expedition sent by Kublai Khan to attack Japan, they being forced by him to do so. In the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars the principle of the Chosenese was to serve the strongest. As everyone knows, the abdication of the Emperor of Chosen was due to emissaries sent by him to The Hague, before its annexation by Japan, preceded Mr. Komatsu. Chosen was the scene of many struggles among contending Powers; in this respect it resembled ancient Egypt and present-day China. Consequently the principal businesses in Chosen mainly fell into the hands of foreigners, and in particular charters for working mines have been distributed among the British, Americans, French and Italians. Such enterprises as railways, electric light, tramways and water-works, which are of such a nature that they cannot be left in the hands of foreigners, have been purchased regardless of price, and no such businesses now remain in foreign hands. But of the mines those with the most promising futures are still in the hands of foreigners, and Japanese business men are taken aback at the immense capital and the extensive scale on which these enterprises are being worked. Happily, in the Japanese business men have begun to engage in mining business in Chosen; their number is gradually increasing, and they are proving successful in their enterprises, which is reassuring.

India, and the South Seas. The nations incapable of self-improvement by taking a leaf from the book of Western civilisation lost their national activity, and came under foreign dominion.

"But Japan was always eager to understand and to turn to account Western civilisation. Indeed, she has got its cream, and digested and assimilated it. The result was seen in the Meiji Restoration. Should there occur a break in the continuity of this process, Japan will find herself in the position of one who is performing the mission of harmonising the Western and Eastern civilisations with a view to uplifting the position of Asiatic nations to a higher plane of civilisation."

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ves on the empty name of being a victorious nation, a first-class Power and other such vainglorious appellations. But I say, let there be no more eating of the bread of idleness, no more falling in the lap of luxury. Import Western civilisation, utilise it, and push to the front, intellectually, socially, and politically.

"It is true that since the Russo-Japanese War Japan has been admitted into the comity of the Powers as a first-class nation, but the increasing tendency towards facility gives cause for lamentation indeed. Just sit down and consider the relative merits and demerits of this country and the European nations. What have we of which we can boast to the West except our military power? We have no inventions worthy of note in electric and mechanical science; that we now lack in the beneficence of science is without exception due to the research and ingenuity of European and American. In intellect, too, have we benefited the world by working out original thoughts? No; we have simply learned the ideals of Europeans and Americans. As to economic power, Japan is inferior even to China, not to mention any of the first-class Powers. For the last year the turnover of the world's trade amounted to ¥75,000,000,000, of which only ¥130,000,000 went to Japan, a country which is self-styled a 'first-class Power.' Japan's figure is less than half that of Italy and Austria, which rank least of the eight greatest Powers in the world. It may easily be imagined that, though Japan claims to be a strong nation and a first-class Power simply by virtue of her victory in two wars, she can be no match

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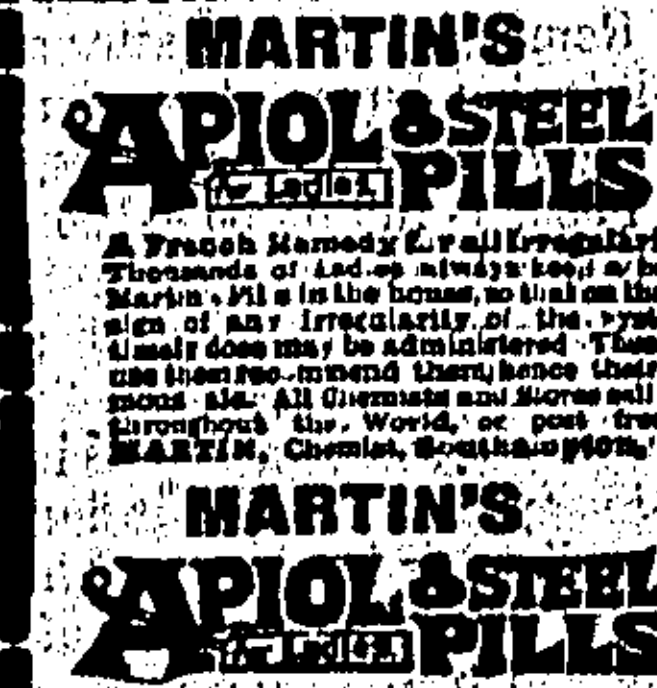
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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1914.

BENEDICT THE FIFTEENTH.

At a moment when the fiercest struggle known to modern history is in progress, Giacomo della Chiesa has been called upon by his fellow cardinals to exercise spiritual control over just upon three hundred million people of every race and class. His election has certainly come as a surprise, for most of us had never even heard his name, and it will be seen from our issue of Saturday that he was raised to the cardinalate as recently as last May.

It is commonly said that every Papal election is a matter of policy. To some extent this is true, though not in the invidious sense in which some persons would employ the expression; the aim of the voters being to choose the man best calculated to rule with wisdom and tact and, at the same time, the man whose election will be most acceptable to the Catholic world at large. Doubtless one point which largely influenced the College of Cardinals in this case is the fact that the new Pope is comparatively young—not yet sixty. Popular opinion had marked down three members of the Sacred College as probable candidates: Cardinals Rampolla, Vincenzo Vannetti and Merry del Val; but of these, the first is seventy-eight years of age and the second seventy-two, the third being still only forty-nine. Cardinal Rampolla was, we know, looked upon as almost a certain successor to Leo XIII; but, at the last moment, it was felt that his election would prove unpopular in certain quarters of Europe, and Cardinal Sarto, a non-party man, was appointed. Cardinal della Chiesa, it will be seen, has been as it were a protégé of Cardinal Rampolla's for a matter of seven and twenty years, and it is possible that he may have imbibed some of the latter's ideas on church-government; but that, of course, remains to be seen. The new Pope, as might be expected, has no easy task before him. He is, like Leo XIII, an aristocrat, and he follows one who was in every respect a man of the people; one whose intensely broad human sympathies established a standard which his successor will be expected to live up to. Stumbling-blocks innumerable lie ahead of him: points whereon his opinion, advice, influence or judgment will be required, whether publicly or in secret. The European War, the Home Rule question, the industrial troubles of the world, are all of them matters concerning which a not inconsiderable section of society will look to him for guidance; while his attitude towards "Modernism" on the one hand and the Temporal Power idea on the other will certainly be watched with the liveliest curiosity.

Another difficulty too, lies in his way—one which, fifty years ago, did not exist, but which, during the reigns of his three predecessors, has steadily come more and more into prominence; i.e. the fact that his Church is no longer looked upon as the sole property of the Latin peoples, the Austrians, the Belgians and a few Germans. During those fifty years the number of English-speaking Catholics has grown from a negligible few to no less than thirty-seven and a half millions—the bulk of them being of non-Latin origin, and hailing from democratic or quasi-democratic countries: the British Isles, Australia, Canada, South Africa and the United States. While we have no right to suppose that these English-speaking subjects of Pope Benedict XV are other than unwaveringly loyal where matters of faith and doctrine are concerned (for the Modernist party is too unimportant, and probably too ephemeral, to count), we cannot escape the fact that their feeling is, as a whole, strongly anti-Latin where politics and church government are concerned, or that the day is coming when they will ask to be more largely represented in the Sacred College. (The number of British and American Cardinals, not including Cardinal Merry del Val who is half British, is, we believe, only seven.) It would be impertinent on our part to assume that this matter has not already been carefully weighed at Rome; it may even be that the new Pontiff has already mapped out his course in regard thereto. In any case we wish him a safe passage through the clashing currents that lie in his way.

After the Event.

We can all be wise after the event. The Great War has burst upon us, and every second man one meets lets it be known that he "knew it was coming." It is easy to say that when the thing has happened; had it not materialised, these clever people would have saved themselves by silence. But there are a few people who have a sufficient grip of the situation to hazard very definite opinions before the event. Such a one is the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail, who, at the beginning of the present year wrote that "Germany looks forward in 1914 to a year as crowded with momentous events in the realm of international politics as the stirring twelve months just passed." That admitted, is a very general observation, but it is clear from further comments by the same correspondent that he was reading the barometer very well.

Prophecies Fulfilled.

He went on to observe that "Her (Germany's) statesmen do not believe that the configuration in the Balkans, with its limitless possibilities of complications further west in Europe, spent its force with the signature of the peace treaties of Bucharest and Constantinople." That was more definite, and its bearing on the present upheaval is all the more marked when one remembers that the Great War has had its origin in a rupture between one of the Balkan States and Austria. Foreseeing the existing conflict, the writer mentioned struck another note justified by subsequent happenings when he observed that "Germans are constitutionally unable to view Italy's adherence to the Triple Alliance with enthusiasm or confidence. In the dread day of Armageddon, they are persuaded Germany and Austria will find themselves compelled to face Europe alone." And assuredly to-day they are alone.

A Silly Rumour.

A northern contemporary is greatly concerned because it has heard a rumour that Yuan Shih-kai is to be asked to assume the title of Shenwu or Divine Majesty. From this it proceeds to argue that the centralisation of authority accomplished by the president is leaning to some definite purpose, which is suggested to be the assumption of regal or imperial dignity. We should have thought that this silly statement would have been given a rest by this time. It may, or may not, be true that the President is to be asked to assume such a title as that suggested, but it does not necessarily follow that he will do so. President Yuan has often declared that he has no intention of seeking royal honours or of founding a dynasty, and nothing that he has done has given the lie to that declaration. If the suggestion has been made that he should accept the title named it may mean no more than that in some quarters there is a disposition to pay him a compliment. The rumour is not worth taking seriously.

DISORDERLY CHINESE.

Three Chinese were charged this morning at the Police Court with behaving in a disorderly manner at Yamati in the theatre there. The case for the police was that two of the men at the performance were seated in the gallery and threw cushions into the auditorium below. These two were arrested, and as they were being taken to the station by a constable the third defendant called upon the crowd to assault the police. He also was taken into custody. This morning they were sent to prison for seven days.

The "Open Door" in Manchuria.

Peking, August 13th.—The Manchuria Daily News reports that the Washington Government has addressed a note to Japan, requesting her to open Manchuria and show her goodwill to acknowledge the suzerainty of China. Thereupon, the Japanese Cabinet had a secret meeting. Later on, the Minister of Foreign Affairs conferred for a long time with the British and French Ambassadors. Then another Cabinet meeting took place.

DAY BY DAY.

THE ROYAL NAVY OF ENGLAND HATH EVER BEEN ITS GREATEST DEFENCE AND ORNAMENT; IT IS ITS ANCIENT AND NATURAL STRENGTH—THE FLOATING BULWARK OF OUR ISLAND.—Blackstone.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 85; sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 77; sunshine.

The Mails.
Canadian Mail.—Closed per a.s.
Tatlybus to-day at 1 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s.
Yokohama Maru to-morrow at 2 p.m.

Count the Columns.
On Saturday the Telegraph published 40 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.5-10.1.

Chinese Feast.
To-morrow, according to the Chinese calendar, is the feast of Pui-lu,—"White Dew."

At Home.
Lady May will be "at home" at Mountain Lodge to-morrow afternoon.

St. Paul's College.
The classes will re-assemble at St. Paul's College on Saturday next, 12th inst.

Photographs.
We have received from A Fong a series of photographs taken at the funeral of the late Mr. Reginald Dennis on Saturday.

Kallan Mining Administration.
The total output of the above Administration's mines for the week ending August 22 amounted to 45,515 75 tons and the sales during the period to 43,220 75 tons.

University of Hongkong.
The following is a supplementary list of successful candidates at the Hongkong University Matriculation examination:—Pak Shu lin, Zung Kwei-wong, King Tai-sang.

Rat-catcher Sentenced.
Chau Yung, who when in regular employment is engaged as a rat-catcher for the Sanitary Board, appeared this morning at the Police Court on a charge of having broken and entered into a dwelling house. On Saturday afternoon he was surprised by the tenant of a house inspecting the effects. He was sent to prison for six weeks, with four hours' stocks.

Possession of Arms.
At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, an Indian, named Hardit Singh, was charged with being in unlawful possession of a Mauser pistol and a quantity of ammunition. The defendant was arrested by Det. Sgt. Pincott on board the Mexico Maru, having come from British Columbia. The defendant, who said he had been given a bag by a friend to bring to Hongkong, said he did not know what was in the bag. He was fined \$250.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 4.10 p.m. on Saturday:—

"Cyclone or Typhoon.—S.E. of Meicosa, moving N."
At 12.20 p.m., September 6, 1914, the following was received:—

"Cyclone or Typhoon.—Near or over southern Formosa, moving W. or W.N.W."

"Cyclone or Typhoon.—W. of the northern Ladrones or Marianas Islands, moving W. or W.N.W."

The Late President of the Argentine.

The Japan Gazette says: We are informed by Mr. S. Fioravanti Chionese, Vice Consul for the Argentine, that H.E. Roque Sáenz Peña, President of the Argentine Republic, died on August 12 in Buenos-Ayres, while on a visit to that city. The flag of the Argentine Consulate was to be at half-mast for three days.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

The Prime Minister's Great Speech.

Operations on a Tremendous Scale.

Mr. Asquith's speech at the Guildhall will be read with a thrill of pride in every corner of the Empire. It is a clarion call which will resound in all lands where flies the British flag. No more eloquent speech has been made for the past quarter of a century, though it is not a speech which depends on eloquence alone for its effect. On the contrary it is a speech packed throughout with the strongest of common sense and which makes its appeal not to passions or emotions but to reason. But above and beyond all these rings through it the indignation of a strong man who is voicing not alone his own sense of disgust at an unwarmed and unwarranted outrage, but the disgust of a whole Empire. There have been many great and historic speeches made at the Guildhall—and Mr. Asquith quoted one of them in his speech—but it is safe to say, even near the event, that few of them have struck a clearer or more popular note than that of the Premier.

An Unbroken Front.

There is one observation in the speech which is perhaps worth making a note of in passing. Regarding the work of the army the Prime Minister was not disposed, as was only to be expected, to say much. That would have been unwise as matters stand at present. He was less reticent concerning the navy which has done sufficient, apparently, to venture a fairly definite statement. But, at least it is possible to draw some considerable comfort from the remarks the Prime Minister did let fall concerning the British army. During a fortnight's fighting, he said, they had prepared an undefeated and unbroken front. Equally, when he states that, so far as the operations have gone, there is abundant room for pride and comfort, it may be taken that he is not speaking without having reflected on every possible interpretation which may be placed upon his words. There is no more careful man in the matter of words in the House of Commons, and if Mr. Asquith suggests that comfort may be taken from the fighting in which the British troops have taken part, why then it may. His words bear out what we have consistently alleged in this column—that the pre-eminence must not be judged on the face of it.

An Illuminating Statement.

The latest announcement of the Press Bureau does not tell us much. One important statement is that battles have been fought which in other wars would have been regarded as of first magnitude but which in this war are no more than strategic incidents. That is a most illuminating observation. It realises for us the tremendous sweep of the operations which are in progress more clearly than does a mere statement of the numbers involved. Simply to say that so many millions of men are engaged does not convey anything definite to the mind; but when it is remarked that, say, the battle of Waterloo would have been dismissed as of minor importance in this war—merely a strategic incident—we begin to realise the immensity of the struggle that is going on. Yet despite the number of men engaged it is worth noting that there have been few, if any, wars in which the declaration of war was so speedily followed by a big fight. In 1870, for instance, war was declared on July 19 but it was not till August 4 that the first serious engagement was fought at Wissemburg and Gravelotte where the Crown Prince of Germany defeated the French and entered their country. Events have developed much more rapidly in the present war. The Germans, for example, were repulsed before Liège on August 8, only seven days after war broke out.

IN THE WAKE OF WAR.

V: Phemie.

As you entered Castleton from the west the first shop you came to had a battered little signboard which bore the following remains of a legend:—

R. JAMES N.
Bots Ne tly Mend d.

On Saturday nights, by the way, it was only the second shop, for then old Ag Scott turned her kitchen into a kind of shop-restaurant where you could have succulent boiled peas with vinegar and pepper dashed over them, at one halfpenny per plate. You could have them without vinegar if you wished, but old Ag insisted on you having the pepper. She said you "hadn't your money's worth else."

The name of the man who neatly mended your boots was Grant; and if you remarked the fact that the signboard called him Jamieson he explained that he picked up the signboard cheap, that the name did not matter, but that the quality of the mending did. He was an ex-navy man, who was much annoyed that the natives of Castleton did not speak "perlite," and nine times out of ten when you entered the shop there was a little girl with him. That was Phemie. Very often, too, Phemie's grandfather was present, for the two old men were great friends. Phemie's father was also in the navy, but Phemie's mother was dead. Erable-seaman Grant was teaching Phemie to speak "perlite."

Now, one week in August the Channel Fleet lay in the Firth of Forth, off Queensferry; and Phemie's grandfather went to see it. Also he was shown over as much of the vessel on which his son was stoker petty officer as was good for him. Wherefore he came home full of it.

"If ye could see it," he said when he called round with Phemie next morning. "Men, don't say a word!"

"I have seen them. Bless you, for years—"

"Av, but that was in the old days."

"Old days! Old days! God, sir, they were well ahead of to-day. We were men in the old days. To-day—pooh!"

"The men to-day are just as good as ever they were," cried the other hotly. His son was one of them, but old Grant had forgotten that for the moment.

"Pooh—nonsense," he said contemptuously. "When I was at Alexandria, sir—"

Now, the bombardment of Alexandria was his pet subject, and Phemie's grandfather had heard of that bombardment a hundred times.

"Oh, Alexandria be damned," he said.

Old Grant rose with his eyes flashing. He seemed to bristle. "Alexandria be damned, sir! Do you know what you said, sir? Out of my place! Never come here again!"

"Oh, I'll go, I'll go. Don't you think I'll come back. Come on Phemie."

But Phemie could not understand the sudden squall that had arisen. She wanted to stay. "Come on or I'll belt ye," said her grandfather angrily, which he would never have done. "You touch that child and I shall touch you," the other told him.

"Mind your own business—what there is of it," Phemie's grandfather told him, and at that insult the ex-naval man could not speak. He could only point toward the door.

For ten days Phemie came no more to the little shop, and the old man missed her sorely. More than once he felt like making the first move towards reconciliation; but he pride stuck in his throat. Then, one morning Phemie, on whom her grandfather had kept a close watch, toddled in.

"Granpa's greeting," said she, speaking "perlite" as had always been impressed on her. The old man started and something gripped his heart. Was his old friend in trouble? Then, by God, sir, he would go and help him. He hanged to pride, sir! Phemie, it's worse than Alexandria, and he left the shop to take care of itself, and on the way he angrily fumbled a hand of cards.

FIGHT BETWEEN SAILORS.

Sequel in the Police Court.

As the result of the disturbance which took place on Saturday evening after the closing of the Victoria Theatre, in which some fighting took place, between, it is alleged, English and American sailors, two cases came before Mr. Wood at the Police Court this morning.

In the first, Bruce Luther, of the U.S.S. Wilmington, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Queen's Road Central on Saturday evening.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, but said he was trying to get out of trouble when he was arrested. There was a fight between English and American sailors; he saw it started and was running away. He got a little way up the street and was tripped.

His Worship:—Were you drunk?

Defendant:—Yes.

P. C. Singleton said that the trouble took place in the street. The defendant was rather abusive and had received a black eye. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

Another American sailor, named Zimmerman, of the same ship, failed to answer to his name when a summons for assault was called on against him.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, appeared to prosecute and asked that the man's bail, of \$40, should be estreated, and a warrant issued for the defendant's arrest.

Mr. Wood asked whether justice would be done by estreating the bail, but Mr. Hodgson said he thought the man ought to appear before the Court.

W. H. Freeman, of the Garrison Military Police, said that on Saturday at 11.25 he was assaulted in Queen's Road Central by the defendant; he was struck behind the right ear, which had swollen. His Worship made an order estreating the bail and issued a warrant. The man, however, appeared later, and the case was set down for hearing at three o'clock this afternoon.

BOY'S NASTY TEMPER.

And What It Cost Him.

Mr. Wilson, engineer on the S.S. Hangsang, prosecuted a Chinese boy this morning at the Police Court, for attempted assault.

It appeared that the prosecutor, who had been trying to open his desk, found that he was unable to do so. He called his boy and informed him of his inability to open it, and asked if he had been meddling with it. The boy flew into a temper and shook his fist at the prosecutor, who told him to get out. The boy remained and used abusive language until he was put out. A few minutes later, the boy returned, heading a gang of Chinese, and armed with a rolling pin. Prosecutor took the weapon away from him, threw it overboard, and gave the man in charge. The defendant was fined \$20.

learned the truth. Phemie—God bless her always—was fatherless. Only two old men to love her—a bad business, sir. He tried to frame a fitting phrase of sympathy with which to meet his old friend, but he could not think of one. It was not easy, sir. He walked very slowly, but it would not come. He found his old friend with his arms on the table and his head down on them. He dropped Phemie's hand and almost ran back forward. He rested his hand on the other's head and his friend looked up. His face was haggard. "You know what I feel," said sir, he would go and help him. He hanged to pride, sir! Phemie, it's worse than Alexandria, and he left the shop to take care of itself, and on the way he angrily fumbled a hand of cards.

THE WAR.

Germany's Decision To Engage In the Conflict.

"Kaiser, Defied by Czar, Expected to Call Out Army To-day" was the top-line heading of the *New York World* on Friday, July 31st. The bulk of the message in this issue were from London, as the censorship was becoming gradually more strict in the European capitals. In fact, the London correspondent cabled that his colleague in Vienna had telegraphed that the censor had suppressed three-fourths of his dispatch, leaving only a colourless, meaningless string of disconnected sentences. "Vienna correspondents are warned that if any mail dispatches to which exception is taken are published in their papers and the news is traced to them, they will be held accountable under military law." In London there was only a ray of hope that peace would be maintained, and this was owing to a report that M. Malvy, the French Minister of the Interior, had said: "We have received from Germany news which we did not dare to hope. The situation is now better than has generally been supposed." Under the heading "England Will Not Let Balance of Power Be Turned," the London correspondent opens his dispatch with these words: "England took a definite hand in the European crisis to-day and banished all expectation that she would stand aside and allow the Continental nations to settle their differences in their own way. To-day the British Foreign Office dispatched a firm note to Germany setting forth in the clearest terms her view of the possibilities of a general European conflict and indicating very plainly that Great Britain could not afford to stand aloof if the balance of power in Europe were endangered."

In the view of the Cabinet, the European situation is steadily going from bad to worse." He added that the Kaiser was everywhere being looked to for the preservation of peace. "The Emperor William is now regarded by the diplomatic body as the arbiter of universal war or peace. He alone can successfully request Austria to state her intentions and decide whether they shall be pursued or not. But it is true that all this campaign was agreed upon between Germany and Austria three weeks ago, it is feared that the Emperor meant war from the first."

Everyone believes that if the Emperor of Germany desires peace he could maintain it." The correspondent proceeded to give some interesting details concerning the British naval and military preparations. "None but the Admiralty, which is in constant touch by wireless at Whitehall, knows the whereabouts of the First Fleet, which left Portland yesterday; it is a safe presumption that the Fleet is in a position close to the Channel where it can strike the North Sea in the event of hostilities. The crisis," added the correspondent, "could not have arisen at a more convenient time for the Navy, as the Fleet has just been through a review on a war footing, which took the place of manoeuvres this year."

As for the military preparations, "every step necessary to place the British land forces on a war footing, except the summoning of the Territorial to arms, has been taken. All the Territorial officers received orders to-day to be prepared for a call to duty."

The Paris correspondent wired the following as part of a statement made by a high naval official: "The French Navy is in a state of especially complete preparation. The first line of battleships under Chief Admiral Bore de Lapeyere is ready for action at any minute."

All preparations have been taken for sending staff officers to our British colleagues with the object of co-ordinating the movements of the British and French Fleets. The same movement has been made on the part of the British officers." In this issue of the *World*, there were a couple of brief telegrams, one from Tokyo, and the other from St. Petersburg, to the effect that Japan might fight as Great Britain's ally.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Mr. Balfour then rose in response to prolonged cries. He said that the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law had symbolised the unity of the Empire. That unity must produce irresistible pressure on the course of the war. If, which is unthinkable, we shrink from the final issue before gaining our end then slowly but with absolute certainty we shall have fallen from our high state and then be little more than subservient vassals to a State which knows how to create power but is utterly ignorant of how to use it. (Loud cheers.)

The gathering demanded a few words from Mr. Churchill whose rising was greeted with great enthusiasm. He said the country could rely upon the strength and efficiency of the Navy, which enabled us to draw the means of life and power from the uttermost ends of the earth and would give us time to create powerful military forces. You have only to go right on, and, at the end of the road, be it short or long, victory and honour will be found. (Loud cheers.)

A resolution supporting Mr. Asquith's appeal was carried amid enthusiastic cheering, the vast audience singing the National Anthem and giving rousing cheers for the King, and the Army and Navy. The cheering never ceased till the gathering dispersed.

All the papers welcome Mr. Asquith's trumpet call to arms as again demonstrating the perfect unity of the British race in face of an unexampled danger.

GATHERING AT THE GUILDHALL.

Magnificent Ovation for Premier.

Sept. 4, 2.20 p.m.

Mr. Asquith, addressing a great gathering of citizens at the Guildhall, received a magnificent ovation. He praised the splendid patriotism of the Dominions and said, regarding the situation at the front, that in whatever direction they looked, there was abundant ground for pride and comfort.

Regarding the Dominions, the Prime Minister said our self-governing dominions, throughout the Empire, without any solicitation on our part, had demonstrated with a spontaneousness and unanimity unequalled in history their determination to affirm their brotherhood with us and make our cause their own. (Cheers.) Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland, as children of the Empire, assert, not as an obligation but as a privilege, their right and their willingness to contribute money and material, and, what is better than all, strength, sinews, fortunes and lives of their best men.

Every class and creed, British and Native, Princes and People, Hindus and Mohammedans, vie with one another in noble, emulous rivalry. (Cheers.) Two divisions of their magnificent Army are already on the way. (Cheers.) We welcome with appreciation and affection their self-sacrifice, and in an Empire which knows no distinction of race or class, where all alike are subjects of the King Emperor, are joint, equal constituents of our common interest and fortunes, we here hold with profound and heartfelt gratitude their association side by side, shoulder to shoulder, with the Home and Dominion troops, under the flag which is a symbol to all of unity that the world in arms cannot discover or dissolve. (Loud cheers.)

German Destroyers Damaged.

London, Sept. 4, 4.10 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that, according to information from a trustworthy source, seven German destroyers and torpedo-boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition. It is understood that others have sunk in the vicinity of the Canal.

French Partial Successes.

Sept. 4, 8.20 p.m.

A Paris official communique states that the movements of the opposing armies near Paris continued to-day without contact. The Germans in the district of Verdun sustained some checks, and the French won fresh partial successes in Lorraine and the Vosges.

France Protests.

Sept. 5, 2.40 a.m.

France has protested to the Powers against Germany's conduct of the war, which, France says, constitutes the negation of all international law.

Immorality of Prussian Militarism.

Sept. 5, 2.40 a.m.

Sir Edward Grey, writing to a meeting at Berwick, said the progress of the war had revealed the terrible immorality of Prussian militarism. That overcome, a brighter day would dawn for the Empire, compensating for the awful sacrifices of the war.

Allies' Position well Maintained.

Sept. 5, 12.25 a.m.

The Official Press Bureau states that the situation in the French theatre of war has undergone no substantial change. The position of the Allies is well maintained. There are indications that a German movement is developing in an eastward and south-eastward direction.

Russia and Austrian Territories.

Sept. 5, 5.15 a.m.

The Austrian territories conquered by Russia are being formed into special provinces.

Promoting Foreign Trade.

Sept. 5, 5.15 a.m.

Mr. Lloyd George announces that, after consultation with leading traders and bankers, arrangements have been made to promote foreign trade by assisting acceptors of approved bills to meet their liabilities.

Closing Time in London.

Sept. 5, 5.15 a.m.

The public houses in London are closing at 11 p.m. during the war.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Oulmet's Success in America.

London, Received, 6.30 a.m.

Oulmet won the American Amateur Golf Championship.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL

OUR

DAISY BRAND TABLE BUTTER

IT IS PURE, DELICIOUS AND POSITIVELY THE BEST BRAND

On the market

INSIST ON GETTING THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

THE LATE MR. R DENNIS.

Military Funeral for Volunteer.

As stated in our issue of Saturday, Mr. Reginald Dennis, of Messrs David Sassoon, a volunteer, died in the Military Hospital on Friday night. On Saturday afternoon the deceased was buried at Happy Valley with full military honours, a large number of volunteers of his own (Maxim Gun) and other sections, together with reserves, following the funeral.

The bulk of the troops fell in at Wellington Barracks, and the coffin, draped with the Union Jack, was conveyed on a gun-carriage to the cemetery, accompanied by the band and buglers of the Duke of Cornwall's regiment. The service was conducted by the Rev. V. H. Copley, Moyle, cathedral chaplain. After the interment, the three volleys were fired over the grave, and the Last Post was sounded by the D.O.L.I. buglers.

A very large number of wreaths was sent by friends and comrades, among the senders being the following:—Capt. G. G. Wood, Lieut. A. E. Wright and officers of Centre Section M. G. Co., N. C. O.'s and men of Centre Section, "His other five Tent Comrades" (Larriker, Johnson, Gee, Davies and Taggart), Officers of No. 1 Artillery Section, N.C.O.'s and men of No. 1 Artillery Section, Officers of the Corps, the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves, the Sergeants' Mess, H.K.V.O., Lane Crawford and Co's Mess, O. J. Higginbotham, Mrs. James H. Taggart, Mr. Tang Char Kwai, Mr. Edward Ezra, Mr. J. Joseph, Mr. R. M. Joseph, Mr. H. D. Holloway, Mr. J. S. Perry, Messrs David Sassoon and Co., Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Eca de Silva, Mr. J. C. Ribeiro, Mr. R. Galuzzi, Mr. H. A. Scott, Mr. D. Gonzales, Mr. R. S. Judah, Mr. Lo Li Min, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Owen and Mr. and Mrs. E. Walker.

CHARGE AGAINST NEWSBOY FAILS.

A Chinese newsboy was charged at the Police Court, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, this morning, with hawking newspapers (copies of the *Hongkong Telegraph*) without a licence. Mr. W. B. Hind, of Mr. Branton's office, defended. An Indian constable gave evidence to the effect that he saw the boy selling newspapers at 5 o'clock on Saturday, without a licence, and arrested him.

Evidence was given that the defendant was arrested before he had an opportunity of offering any papers for sale, while Inspector Fenton stated that the boy was brought to the Police Station at 2.45 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday. His Worship discharged the defendant.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TO LET.

TO LET.—2 Rooms, partly furnished with verandah, bathroom (Geyser, and gas stove) also servants quarters. Suitable for married couple. Centrally situated.—Apply "M.L.G." c/o *Hongkong Telegraph*.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

At a public meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on the 2nd instant a Committee was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. A. H. Barlow,
Mr. C. P. Hay,
Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
Mr. R. Sutherland,
Mr. W. M. Humphreys,

to consider the question of taking steps for the protection of the interests of those concerned in respect of cargo on board German and Austrian steamers en route to and from Hongkong.

Firms concerned in such shipments (not hypotheated to one of the local Bank) are invited to furnish particulars of same to the undersigned.

The necessary forms will be supplied on application.
G. C. MOXON,
Secretary German and Austrian Steamers Cargo Committee,
5, Queen's Building,
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1914.

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

School reopens on Thursday, September 10th at 9 a.m.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

Work will be resumed on Saturday, September 12, at 9 a.m.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE" From PORTLAND, SEATTLE and JAPAN.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo, from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 6th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the steamer or Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered on 12th instant will be subject to rent, and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo must be left on board or in Godown and examination of same will be held on 12th inst. at 3.30 a.m.

All Claims must be presented on or before 15th inst. otherwise they will not be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September 1914.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Offices in No. 3, Queen's Buildings.—Moderate rent. Apply to "S" c/o *Hongkong Telegraph*.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now open to receive tenders for supplying their ships with Provisions, Deck and Engine Room stores, Fresh Meat, etc. Also Stevedoring and other services.

Firms interested in the above may have a list of articles to be tendered for upon application to the undersigned.
THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1914.

SUMMIT 60.

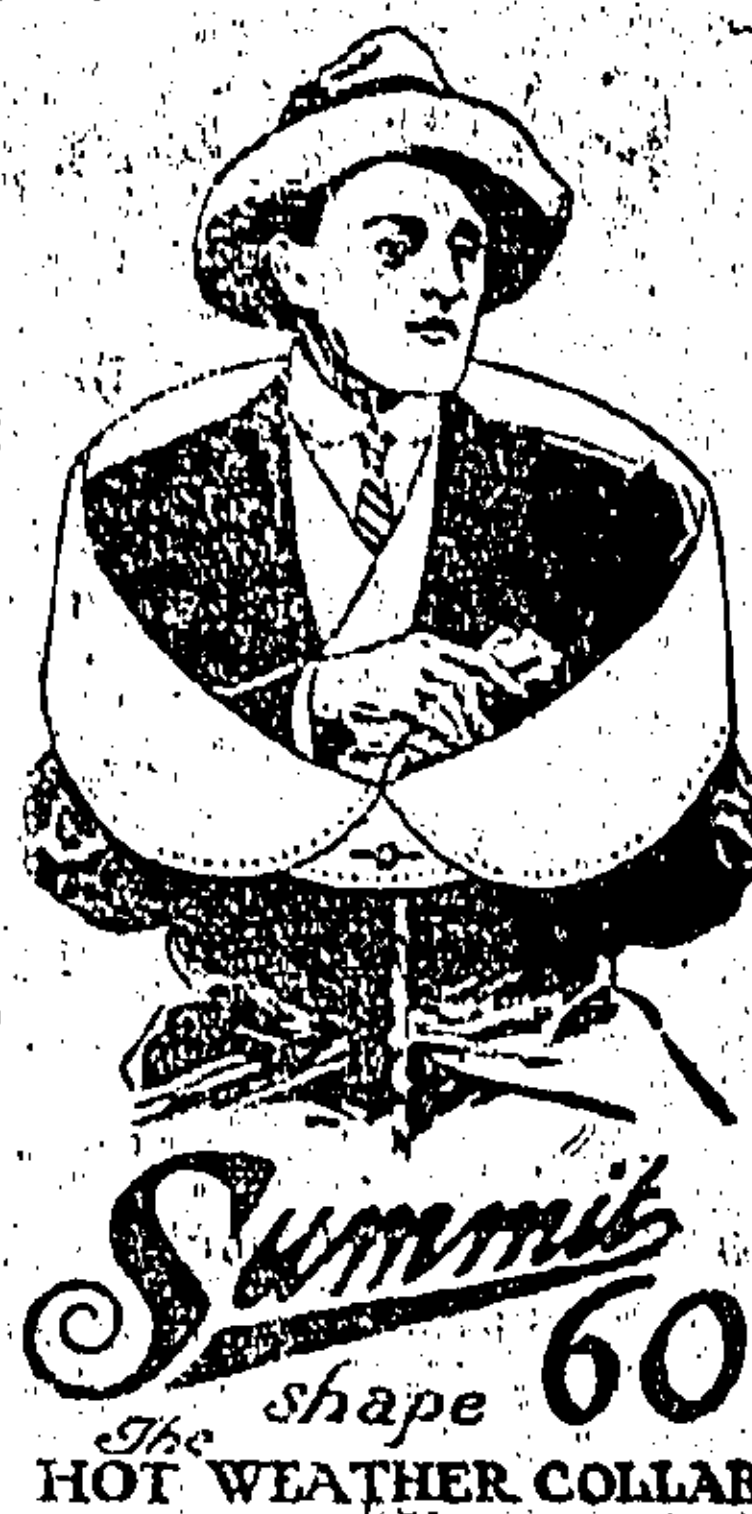
THE Collar that is comfortable on the hottest days.—The band is exceptionally low in front, allowing perfect freedom for the neck, and yet the collar does not lose any of its dressy appearance because the top fold in front is cut deep enough to set well down on to the shirt. We do not know of a more comfortable Collar.

Try half a dozen!

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.



HOT WEATHER COLLAR.

DAY and NIGHT WEAR.

OUR "SHIRTS" AND "PYJAMAS"

are as well made as it is possible to make them. We stock them in an unusually wide range of exclusive and refined patterns in

CAMBRIC, TAFFETA, FLANNEL AND CELLULAR.

Let us show them to you.

W. M. POWELL, LTD.

HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

J. ULLMANN & CO. JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS. LARGE SELECTION OF WRIST WATCHES FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN. Prices Right.

ALL WATCHES SOLD BY US ARE FULLY GUARANTEED.

J. ULLMANN & CO. CORNER OF FLOWER STREET.

Be sure that these Musical Notes



appear on every record you buy.

THEY APPEAR ONLY ONE

COLUMBIA DOUBLE DISC RECORDS.

It is the mark of excellence, purity of tone & triple durability.

DEMONSTRATION DAILY.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS

Hongkong & South China.

THE ONE AND ONLY GENUINE TANSAN CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S

THERE ARE

"TWO DRINKS IN ONE"

IN ALL

THE TANSAN SWEET WATERS

ALL THE FRESHNESS AND GOOD QUALITIES OF THE FINEST FRUITS, TOGETHER WITH SPARKLING, HEALTH-GIVING TANSAN, MAKE THESE THE SAFEST AND MOST WHOLESOME NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES:

WILKINSON'S TANSAN GINGER ALE,
WILKINSON'S TANSAN LEMONADE,
WILKINSON'S TANSAN TONIC,
WILKINSON'S TANSAN SARSAPARILLA

NO IMPURITIES CAN GET TO ANY OF THESE.

THE CLIFFORD-WILKINSON TANSAN MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., KOBE.

SOLE AGENTS.

GANDE PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135.

8, Queen's Road, Central Hongkong.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong	
Empress of India	16th Sept.
Monteagle	30th Sept.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPRESS OF ASIA" are now quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA," "EMPRESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £85.

"MONTAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.
Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £8 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.
Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	12th Sept.	16th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 93.

Butterfield & Swire.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said.	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 16,000 Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi T. 20,000	(WEDNES., 9th Sept., at 10 a.m.) (WEDNES., 23rd Sept., at 10 a.m.)

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu and Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500 Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori T. 12,500	(TUES., 8th Sept., at 4 p.m.) (TUES., 22nd Sept., at 4 p.m.)
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,300	(WED., 23rd Sept., at noon.) (WEDNES., 19th Oct.)
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CALCUTTA via Singapore and Colombo.	Kawachi Maru Capt. T. 12,500	(MONDAY, 21st Sept.)
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,500	(MONDAY, 14th Sept.)

NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	(TUESDAY, 22nd Sept., at 3 p.m.)
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Penang Maru Capt. Murazumi T. 12,000	(SATURDAY, 19th Sept.)
Kobe & Yokohama.	Kaga Maru Capt. T. 12,500	(FRIDAY, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.)

† Cargo only.
‡ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	Kobe	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class.....	\$ 81	\$ 75	\$ 65	\$ 57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.
For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
HONGKONG	Kwangse	8th Sept. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	8th Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.	Chinhua	8th Sept. at 4 p.m.
H'OW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Sungkiang	9th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	10th Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.	Taming	15th Sept. at 4 p.m.
WWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	17th Sept. at noon

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing," and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 7th Sept., 1914.

Agents.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff.

Agent for

Hongkong, South China, Indo-China and Philippines Islands.

Office:—Hotel Mansions, Third Floor, No. 12a and 14.

Telephone No. 1224.

P. O. Box 472.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent.

2 MAR 1914

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tilbodas	JAPAN	1st half Sept.	JAVA	1st half Sept.
Tilacorom	JAVA	1st half Sept.	SHAI	2nd half Sept.
Tilwong	JAVA	1st half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tilmanok	SHAI	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tilalajap	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tikembang	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	SHAI	1st half Oct.
Tilpanas	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tilmahli	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	SHAI	2nd half Oct.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots From N'saki, Tues., 15th Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots " N'saki, Tues., 6th Oct.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots " H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.
Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£80. " " £96.10.
" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Sat., 3rd October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St Albans	2nd Sept.	26th Sept., 10 a.m.
Eastern	14th Sept.	8th Oct., "
Aidenham	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers and Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 8th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Calling at Swatow for Passengers only.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun..... | A. H. Stewart... | WED., 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lauback & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Straits Merchant Service. "Blue Ensign" writing to the Singapore Free Press, says:—I read with much interest the correspondence contained in your issue of even date from the pen of the late chairman of the Straits M.S.G., and I am contributing this with the hope that you may be able to spare me the space in your extensively read journal to thoroughly endorse the writer's remarks, inasmuch as they apply to the apparent constitution of the body, which viewed from a comparison of the policy adopted and carried out by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild seems to be more in the nature of a club, than an Association of Straits Nautical Members of the cloth to redress the grievances and to promote the interests of the profession generally, as at present existing in the Straits, by tact, diplomacy and continual hammering at the door of reform. The same may I think be said to hold good in respect to the China Coast Merchant Service Guild at Shanghai, and in all probability accounts for the impossibility of amalgamation with the Imperial Guild. I do not imagine that anyone will dispute that there are grievances existing in connection with Straits Shipping, which require capable and experienced leadership in the methods and on the lines adopted with such success by the Imperial Guild at home, but allowance should be made for the inmost cases totally different conditions obtaining in the Straits from the shipowners point of view, both management and racial. The two points raised in Capt. Griffin's letter.

1. In respect to the dual control obtaining in most steamers between the Master and Chin-chow, it should not (where the Master is endowed with the requisite and very necessary tool) be allowed to become a cause for friction, and if the Chin-chow is looked upon in the light of a glorified purser of a liner, where he happens to be a large shareholder in the Coy., he will not be likely to attempt to dictate to the master upon matters appertaining to the navigation of the vessel, and I am sure no Marine Court in the event of the Chin-chow attempting to interfere with what may be termed the master's pigeon (the navigation and the executive control of the steamers) would handicap the master by recording a verdict detrimental to the prestige and position of the master, unless he had otherwise complicated matters by injudicious action; who it should always be remembered are only there in the majority of cases to enable the shipowner to obtain the advantages and benefits accruing to flying the British flag, looked at from the Coy's point of view.

In connection with the 24 hours notice clause, your correspondent does not mention the source of legal advice received from the U.K., which, unless emanating from an official source (in which case the Department concerned would not be likely to commit themselves to any definite statement, as they might at some future time be called upon to adjudicate in a case where one of the disputants would be in a position to quote a ruling obtained beforehand) could be equally well obtained from any firm of solicitors locally familiar with nautical cases, the Imperial Guild's Straits solicitors for instance; who would probably advise the course followed by those responsible for administering the section of the Merchant Shipping Act dealing with the case, at the Straits Marine Courts, who although in most cases they are in sympathy with the plaintiff appealing against the injustice of the clause, and always endeavour (when the case is not otherwise complicated) to construe the section as it is intended to be construed in favour of the seaman, are tied down by the existing law which it is their duty to apply only according to the circumstances of the case.

For a good solid meal & la Carte, or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liqueurs of the Best—ALEXANDRA CAFE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Tues., 8th Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kutsang	Wed., 9th Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Taksang	Wed., 9th Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thur., 10th Sept. at 11 light
TIENSIN	Cheongsang	Thur., 10th Sept. at 11 light
S'FORE, Pang & C'outta	Salsang	Thur., 10th Sept. at noon
S'FORE, Pang & C'outta	Yatsang	Sat., 12th Sept. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 12th Sept. at 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Maungang	Tues., 15th Sept. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Laisang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dulay, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice

"Shire" Line Service.—Homeward.

For	Steamers	Date of Sailing
LONDON & ANTWERP	Carnarvonshire	4th Sept.
Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.		

VICTORIA, VVER, STLE	Merionethshire	8th Sept.
TACOMA & PLAND		
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE	Cardiganshire	30th Sept.
TACOMA & PLAND		

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

* Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS. BOILERMAKERS. FORMERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS. CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
 Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"
 Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.
 THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

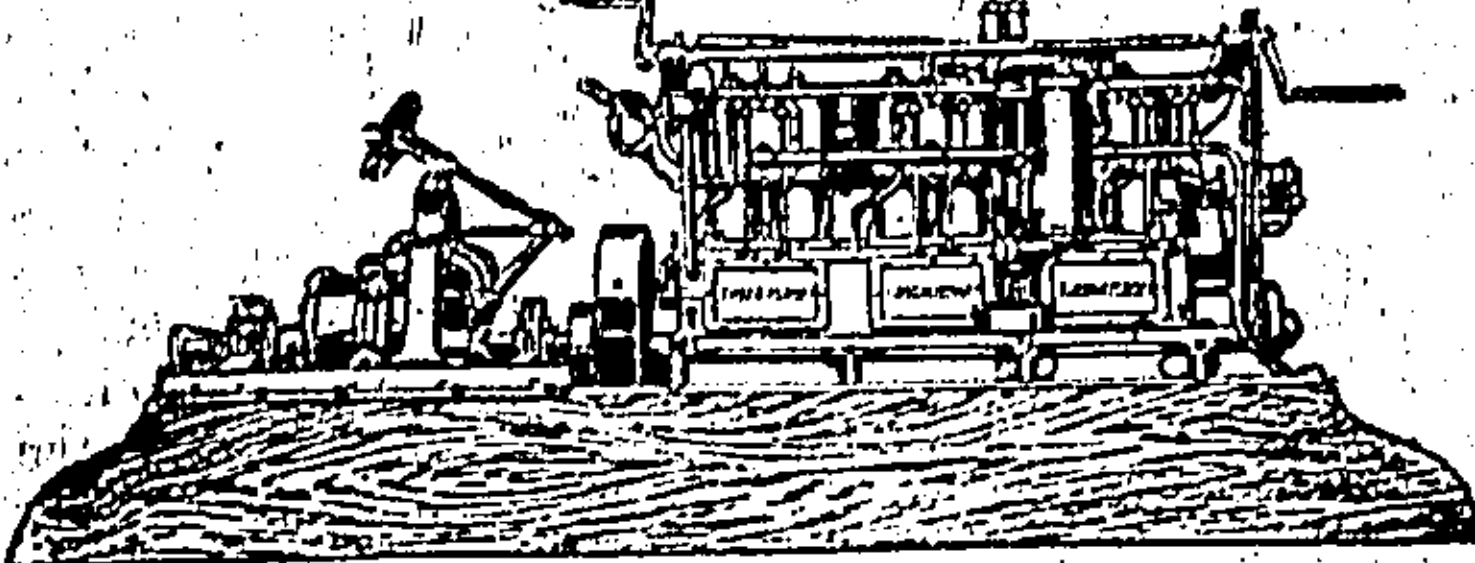
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets etc.
 AGENTS for

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C6. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & Antwerp via S'pore etc.	Socotra	P. & O.	8, Sept.
Marseilles via Ports	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	9, Sept.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	12, Sept.
Marseilles via S'gon, S'pore, C'bo.	Cordillere	M. M.	14, Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	8, Sept.
Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle	Merahire	J. M. Co.	8, Sept.
Via B.C. S'tie via K'lung, S'hai & New York	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8, Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & C.	St. Egbert	P. & O.	8, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan etc.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	15, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	15, Sept.
V'toria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai & C.	E. of India	C. P. R.	16, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	16, Sept.
Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Monteagle	C. P. R.	30, Sept.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	1, Oct.
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	3, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & S'tie, etc.	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	16, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	26, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	8, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	8, Sept.
Shanghai	Taksang	J. M. Co.	8, Sept.
Shanghai	Salsette	P. & O.	9, Sept.
Anping, Takao via S'tow & Amoy	Soshu Maru	O. S. K.	9, Sept.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	9, Sept.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	10, Sept.
Shanghai	Kanchow	B. & S.	10, Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Unisang	J. M. Co.	10, Sept.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kiyo M.	O. S. K.	11, Sept.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kusa M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Kobe	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore, & Colombo	Ranjoon M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	15, Sept.
Sundakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	15, Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	19, Sept.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	19, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Candia	P. & O.	20, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Luzon M.	O. S. K.	20, Sept.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Sept.
Singapore, Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & C.	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & C.	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Japan	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	1, half A.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	1, half S.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

CONSIGNEES

COMPAGNIE DES MES-

SAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

s.s. "POLYNESIEN."

Consignees of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Normand."

Consignees of Cargo from Havre ex s.s. "Normand."

Consignees of Cargo from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Ville de Cette."

In connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
 Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 7th Sept. at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.
 All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th Sept. 1914 or they will not be recognized.
 All damaged packages will be examined on Monday the 7th September 1914 at 10 a.m.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS.

Agent.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1914.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Cargo

ex s.s. "PRINCESS ALICE."

having been transferred and arrived, per s.s. "NILE" from Manila, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, have been landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained, against extra freight and expenses incurred.
 No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd of Sept., will be subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on 3rd inst., at 9.30 a.m.
 All claims must reach us before the 10th of Sept., 1914, or they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1914.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For Vessel.

Foochow
 Shanghai
 Philippines
 Shanghai
 America

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. s.s. MONGOLIA arrived at Manila at 9 a.m. Saturday, Sept. 5, and is expected to sail from that port on Wednesday afternoon, arriving at Hongkong Friday, a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Sydney on 25th ult. for Hongkong via Thursday Island, Zamboanga and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th September.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin, Timor and Manila) on 22nd ult. and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 14th Sept.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKKA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The P. & O. s.s. CANDIA was expected to arrive at Colombo on the 5th instant, afternoon.

The P. & O. s.s. SALSETTE is expected to leave Singapore on the 7th instant, at daylight.

TIDE TABLE.

7th Sept. to 13th Sept., 1914.

Day	Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	7	4.15	6.15
Tues.	8	4.30	6.30
Wed.	9	4.45	6.45
Thur.	10	5.00	6.60
Fri.	11	5.15	6.75
Sat.	12	5.30	6.90
Sun.	13	5.45	7.05

m morning. a afternoon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Musinae, Br. s.s. 3,605, N. MacDonald, 15th ult.—Swatow, 13th Aug. Ballast—S. O. & Co.	Kentucky, Br. s.s. 4,378, A. Lee, 17th Aug.—Singapore, 11th Aug., Gen.—S. T. & Co.	Yerimo Maru, Jap. s.s. Somakawa, 21st Aug.—Java, 11th Aug. Sugar—O. S. K.	Skories, Br. s.s. 2,706, J. W. Angus, 26th Aug.—Wusung, Gen.—D. & Co.	Swanley, Br. s.s. 2,908, Steele, 27th Aug.—Wusung, 22nd Aug. Coal—Order	Telemachus, Br. s.s. 1,350, Fraser, 23th Aug.—Saigon, 24th Aug. Rice—Chinese.	Lokang, Br. s.s. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 30th Aug.—Hongay, 27th Aug. Coal—J. M. & Co.	Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,013, S. Kama-zubara, 30th Aug.—Shanghai, 27th Aug., Gen.—N. Y. K.	Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 30th Aug.—Swatow, 29th Aug. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	Hanchow, Br. s.s. 999, Wako, 30th Aug.—Saigon, 25th Aug. Rice—B. & S.	Haidia, Norw. s.s. 1,965, J. Jorgensen, 31st Aug.—Java, 21st Aug. Gen.—J. C. Y. L.	Kwangu, Br. s.s. 1,228, G. J. Spink, 31st Aug.—Saigon, 26th Aug. Rice—Chinese.	Hild, Norw. s.s. 720, G. Jensen, 31st Aug.—Bangkok, 22nd Aug. Rice—Chinese.	Liddledale, Br. s.s. 1,193, Farfor, 1st inst.—Durban, 31st July, Gen.—D. & Co.	Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, Jensen, 1st inst.—Bangkok, 25th ult. Rice—Chinese.	Talhybys, Br. s.s. 6,522, F. W. Cullum, 1st inst.—Manila, 30th ult. Gen.—B. & S.	Fukin Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,067, Miyoko, 2nd inst.—Moji, 23rd ult. Coal—M. B. K.	Taiwan Maru, Jap. s.s. Sawada, 2nd inst.—Quangy, 29th ult. Gen.—S. T. & Co.	Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,336, B. Tada, 2nd inst.—Singapore, 27th ult. Gen.—N. Y. K.	Walshing, Br. s.s. 1,170, S. Wilde, 4th inst.—Hongay, 31st ult. Coal—J. M. & Co.	Inaba Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,837, S. Tominaga, 3rd inst.—Nagasaki, 30th ult. Gen.—N. Y. K.	St. Albans, Br. s.s. 2,533, Balkie, 3rd inst.—Melbourne, 18th July, Gen.—G. L. & Co.	Halohing, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. O. Passmore, 4th inst.—Amoy, 3rd inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	Chennan, Br. s.s. 1,355, W. L. Jones, 4th inst.—Shanghai, 1st inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Yunnan, Br. s.s. 1,235, W. French, 3rd inst.—Tientsin, 26th ult. Gen.—B. & S.	Tungching, Br. s.s. 1,120, L. Hussey, 3rd inst.—Saigon, 30th ult. Rice—Chinese.	Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 899, Morakami, 4th inst.—Saigon, 3rd inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	Halmu, Br. s.s. 641, A. H. Stewart, 5th inst.—Swatow, 4th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	Titan, Br. s.s. 3,097, J. W. Read, 4th inst.—Saigon, Gen.—B. & S.	Yei Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,712, Stani, 4th inst.—Wakamatsu, 29th ult. Coal—M. B. K.	Hong Bee, Br. s.s. 2,056, L. V. V. Egdorn, 4th inst.—Singapore, 29th ult. Gen.—Chinese.	Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, S. Jankyns, 4th inst.—Saigon, 30th ult. Rice & Gen.—Chinese.	Kutsang, Br. s.s. 3,109, R. C. D. Bradley, Calcutta, 20th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Sulsang, Br. s.s. 1,776, H. Simpson, 4th inst.—Hoihow, 2nd inst. Coal—J. M. & Co.	Kato Maru, Jap. s.s. Y. Yamamoto, 5th inst.—Swatow, 4th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	Chinqua, Br. s.s. 1,333, Finlayson, 5th inst.—Manila, 3rd inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Baron Napier, Br. s.s. 3,159, B. C. Goudy, 4th inst.—Moji, 30th ult. Gen.—G. & Co.
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TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	21'	7'	11'	2' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	24'	7'	12'	2' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	20'	6'	12'	2' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	20'	6'	12'	2' 6"
TAI-KOE-TSU				
Consolidated Dock	64'	8'	20'	3' 6"
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

FIRST EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1914.

FURTHER KIAUCHAU NEWS.

Departure of Japanese From Kiauchau.

The *Asahi* and *Mainichi* both publish a Chefoo telegram dated the 22nd ult, to the effect that the Japanese steamer *Kisai-maru* has transported all the Japanese away from Tsingtau. She left Chefoo on Wednesday, reaching a point off Tsingtau at 4 o'clock on the following afternoon. Her passengers were the Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elisabeth*, but on her showing her flag, she was immediately allowed to proceed into port, followed by German scouts. She drew alongside the wharf at 6 o'clock. The German authorities at once came on board and instituted a search, but the examination was not of a very strict nature. The *Kisai-maru*, however, was constantly watched by gunboats from the sea and by troops drawn up on the pier. The Japanese passengers started to come on board next morning at 9 o'clock, and by 1 in the afternoon they were all on the steamer. Altogether, the passengers numbered 158, of whom the larger proportion, to the number of about a hundred in fact, were women. Of the women ten were *geisha*, thirty were domestic servants in the employ of the residents of Tsingtau, while the rest were the wives of Japanese.

The authorities gave the Japanese ample time to make their preparations for departure, so they were able to take all their belongings on board with them. When all was ready for the ships to leave, Captain Hibi opened some bottles of champagne, and the Japanese on board exchanged toasts with the German bluejackets who happened to be on the ship. These pleasant amenities over, the *Kisai-maru* left Tsingtau at 5 o'clock, a German pilot taking her out to the open sea, through the mine zone. He expressed his deep regret to Captain Hibi on the outbreak of war between Japan and Germany, and remarked that while the war lasted, he would have no more employment. The steamer reached Chefoo at 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

What Japan will do with Kiauchau?

The *Yorodzu* has an interesting article on the situation. Although Baron Kato's policy is not free from clumsiness, says the Tokyo journal, he may be said on the whole to be a man who knows his business. With regard to the phrase that Kiauchau shall be delivered to Japan "with the object of returning it to China," as stated in the ultimatum, this would require a word of explanation. It is one of the conditions of the lease of Kiauchau to Germany that the lease should not be transferred to any other party. It is necessary, therefore, that the restitution of the lease should be made the primary object of Japan's demand on Germany. If Japan demanded of Germany the transfer of the lease, the latter would have no right to accede to Japan's ultimatum. For this reason the insertion of the phrase quoted above is as proper as it is necessary.

From China's standpoint there is reason to be thankful for Japan's attitude on the matter, continues the *Yorodzu*. China has declared her neutrality regarding the war in Europe, but it must be said that it is a somewhat lame declaration, in view of the fact that China is actually leasing part of her territory to one of the belligerents for warlike purposes. It may be argued that the lease of Kiauchau to Germany had been made before the outbreak of the war, but this circumstance does not alter the fact that China's neutrality is an imperfect one. If China wants to carry out her declaration of neutrality to the

letter, she must either ask Germany for the temporary return of Kiauchau, or for the dismantling of the fortress and of the German warships in the Bay. Without this action on the part of China, her declaration of neutrality must be regarded as a rather hollow affair.

In such circumstances, when the theatre of warlike action is extended to the Far East, and the allied forces attack Kiauchau, they will have justification to attack China, too, if necessary, inasmuch as the latter is giving assistance to Germany. A similar attitude will hold good when Japan and Great Britain take concerted action against Germany, knowing as Japan does that China has no power to enforce what she may desire. Japan's action against Germany is analogous to doing what China herself is unable to do. China's neutrality will become really effective only after the dismantling of Kiauchau has been carried out, and for this reason China has cause to be grateful for what Japan is doing.

When Germany has surrendered Kiauchau to Japan, it follows as a matter of course she would return it to China, proceeds the *Yorodzu*. No one can tell, however, whether a hitch may occur in this arrangement. But one thing is certain, and that is that Japan, in restoring Kiauchau to China, will not do so without compensation. The lease of Kiauchau, fixed for 25 years, and it is only natural that China should pay compensation for the rights restored to her for the remainder of the lease.

Japan's Moderate Demands.

It is a matter of satisfaction, writes the *Yomiuri*, that Japan's demands on Germany are of a comparatively moderate character. It is understood that a section of publicists insisted on stronger measures, but moderate counsels prevailed in the Government. It must not be supposed, however, that those who are responsible for the country's diplomacy are all men of an unselfish proclivity. It is conceivable that Japan has published in her ultimatum to Germany only half of what she desires to do, and the other half will no doubt be negotiated at Peking. There can be little question that the forthcoming negotiations at Peking will refer to Manchuria and Mongolia. These provinces have hitherto proved sources of much trouble and inconvenience to Japan. Especially in Manchuria, the Chinese authorities have been constantly placing obstacles against the promotion of Japanese interests, and it is necessary to place all these pending questions on a satisfactory basis. It is evident that Japan is endeavouring to improve the relations between the two countries by taking advantage of the present situation.

Tsingtau Precautions.

A Special War Correspondent of the *Peking Gazette*, writing from Weihai Shantung, on August 24, says:

On Saturday night the German garrison at Tsingtau consumed its precautionary measures by dynamiting the high chimneys and other structures likely to be used by the enemy's warships in directing their guns on the City. It is reported also that one of the lighthouses was blown up. Foreigners at this city, which is nearly a hundred miles from Tsingtau, had heard the sound of an explosion and remarked on it before the report of the dynamiting arrived, and it seems certain that the terrific noise reached this far. Another reliable report states that the garrison, besides setting down the forests, have razed to the ground a village on the comparatively level isthmus just beyond their lines of defence. It is on this isthmus that the main land battle is expected

to be fought. The last large trainload of women and children left Tsingtau on Saturday. Besides the ladies remaining for red cross work, there are three British women in the place—the two Misses Tapp of the convent and Miss W. Watson, a governess.

Mr. W. R. Peck, the American Consul, is staying to look after the interests of American Britons and French. The Vice-Consul, Mr. H. Remillard, went to Tsingtau on Saturday with the consular archives. The Tsingtau Railway is strongly guarded by Chinese troops, and neither Chinese nor foreigners are allowed to walk across the railway bridges. There is considerable fear among the Chinese authorities that seditionaries may take advantage of the present opportunity to raise a rebellion which would necessarily be disastrous for China.

Bombproof Shelter Erected.

According to the account of almost the last foreigner to leave Tsingtau, the people there are calmly prepared for whatever may happen. At least 120 German ladies have remained, including a number who have hastily returned from Shanghai. The majority of these ladies have all qualified in nursing, and their days are busily occupied in preparing for whatever may befall. As it was anticipated that an indiscriminate bombardment would take place from the sea, it was recognised that no one part of the town could be considered safe, although it was believed that the electric works would probably be singled out for an early attack. This being the case, bombproof shelters were being constructed in all directions, in which a moderate degree of safety could be assured for non-combatants. A general feeling of cheerfulness was apparent among the garrison, for the city is well supplied with food and the defences are considered adequate to withstand a lengthy siege. Furthermore, there have recently been very heavy rains in the district, and as the country on the other side of the hill is under water, it will offer a check to any attacking force for some time to come.

Intermittent Firing.

Chengyang, Aug. 31. Intermittent firing was heard to-day at Tsingtau, but the situation is unchanged.

A dozen members of the Chinese Red Cross Society have arrived at Kiauchau.

Chinese military officers state that they have received strict orders from Peking not to interfere with the combatants.

Campaign of Calumny.

We are informed by certain people that an army of translators is being used in Peking by persons hostile to Great Britain, Russia and France, to feed the native papers with rubbish and falsehoods detrimental to the Allies, says the *China Times*, entering a strong protest against such action.—*Shanghai Times*.

Three Vessels Captured.

On Sunday week three captured steamers arrived at Weihaiwei the *Frisie*, *Paklat* and *Hanamelat*. They were captured by the *Triumph* and the *Yarmouth*.

When the *Hanamelat* left Shanghai, it was announced that she was to call at Tsingtau for the purpose of bringing away women, children and other non-combatants, and it is said that she had no cargo on board of any description. Owned by Mr. Wm. Katz, she was flying the United States flag, but had a German captain and officers, as had been required by the German authorities at Tsingtau. It is understood that the matter is being investigated by the U. S. Consular authorities.

WAR ITEMS.

German Prizes in Colombo.

German shipping in the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal has been receiving considerable attention at the hands of the East Indies Squadron, and quite a number of prizes are safely moored in Colombo harbour.

Up to noon of the 11th inst. three prizes had been brought into the port, all within five hours. The first two were captured, says the *Times of Ceylon*, by one of the units of the East Indies Squadron, and brought into harbour early that morning. The other was captured later by another unit of the East Indies Squadron and was brought off the port about noon. Hundreds of people who had gathered to witness the firing of the big guns, were interested spectators of the arrival of the third vessel as she approached the harbour, followed by her captors. The number of German vessels detained in harbour now totals seven.

Steadiness of British Troops.

London, Aug. 28. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, announced that in the fighting last Wednesday the British forces bore the brunt of the German cavalry attack and were exposed against five German army corps, three cavalry divisions and a reserve cavalry division.

In spite of these odds, they inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy.

The behaviour of the British troops was admirable.—*Central News*.

Chinese Troops Mobilized.

Large numbers of Chinese troops are undoubtedly mobilized in Shantung and a strong force has been brought in to the east of the province.

Small bodies of soldiers, in addition to railway guards, are to be seen at every railway station. At Weihai there is a considerable force keenly on the alert. The position is similar throughout eastern Shantung.

It is considered to be very unlikely, however, that the Chinese will risk complications with Japan.

Meanwhile the Germans are freely using the railway for carrying stores into Tsingtau.

The Kaiserin Elisabeth.

Tokyo, Aug. 28. The sudden volte face of Austria in the midst of conversations regarding the Kaiserin Elisabeth is causing much comment in diplomatic circles; indeed, it is said to have considerably puzzled the Japanese Foreign Office.

It appears that a few days ago the Austrian Government communicated with their Ambassador in Tokyo, through the Japanese Ambassador at Vienna, and consequently through the Japanese Foreign Office, instructing the Austrian Ambassador to approach Mr. Kato, Minister for Foreign Affairs, with a request for his consent for the Kaiserin Elisabeth to proceed to Shanghai there to be interned. Mr. Kato agreed.

The British Ambassador, Sir William Conyngham Greene, also, through Mr. Kato, signified his willingness to agree to this course.

On the following day the Austrian Ambassador visited Mr. Kato and announced that the Kaiserin Elisabeth had been disarmed at Tsingtau and that the crew had proceeded to Tientsin.

Next day, to Mr. Kato's astonishment, the Austrian Ambassador demanded his passports, saying it was not war, but the severance of diplomatic relations.

In diplomatic circles it is said that Austria's action is unaccountable, except on the hypothesis that it results from Germany's insistence.

ACROSS SIBERIA DURING THE WAR.

The Russian Mobilization.

A Hankow resident returning via Siberia on the last express train which came to the Far East prior to the outbreak of war, describes interesting scenes and incidents en route. War was declared between Russia and Germany when the express was twelve hours east from Moscow. The passenger trains were immediately delayed so as to leave the track open for the troop trains.

To those who had the popular idea that the Russians move slowly the smartness with which mobilization was carried out came as an astonishment. Within twenty-four hours after the declaration of war a continual stream of troop trains was rushing towards the German frontier. The soldiers themselves, fully equipped, were most enthusiastic and kept the air filled with national war songs and hurrahs. Each train had its allotment of wagons carrying the necessary equipment of horses, guns, ammunition tents etc.

Although the rapidity with which mobilization was carried out came as a surprise to the uninitiated, the most striking feature was the perfect order maintained, everything being carried through with despatch and without a hitch. Despite the immense numbers of troops travelling on the line, there was no shortage of provisions, the peasantry rising to the occasion.

Meanwhile, the express was put on a siding at the majority of stations but nowhere were the passengers the objects of disrespect and, but for the few who were arrested on account of their nationality, all were allowed their usual freedom. Those detained were politely requested to leave the train and go to a waiting room. The scenes of mobilization extended to a tract of land this side of the Urals, but from central Siberia onwards only signs of preparedness were seen. Along the way the farm folk were harvesting and the wheat crops seemed to be exceptionally heavy.

Hard Fighting on Austrian Front.

Harbin, Aug. 13.

The St. Petersburg Telegraphic Agency telegraphs that the garrisons of the fortresses at Thorn and Graudenz, with heavy artillery, are participating in the fighting in East Prussia.

On August 29 the Russian advance upon the Austrian front was continuing accompanied by fierce engagements. The Austrian troops stationed in Keletz Province recrossed the Vistula and participated in a battle to the east of Lemberg. The enemy's losses numbered 3,000, while the Russians captured four guns and many cases of ammunition.

The Russians also picked up nine guns and sixty-nine cases of ammunition, which had been abandoned by the Austrians at a crossing on the Zolotyip River. In the vicinity of Tomashoff, the Russians captured a thousand prisoners, while to the west the 15th Hungarian Division was defeated and surrendered.

Whole regiments are surrendering. In other districts fierce fighting is continuing.

The enemy's force is concentrated in the direction of Lublin, where heavy fighting is also occurring.

GOLF CHAMPION'S EARLY DAYS.

How Vardon First Won Fame.

Although Harry is the oldest member of the golfing family of Vardons, it was nevertheless his brother Tom who first made a player. In truth, Tommy was viewed in the light of one of the most promising of the younger generation of players, some time before Harry had made his appearance as a professional.

I was present at an open professional tournament at Disley in Cheshire in the very early nineties, says Mr. Harold Hilton, writing in a home paper. Tom Vardon tied for first position with Taylor. During the play I was talking to one of the Gaudins and we were commenting upon the promise of Tom Vardon. We had quite agreed on the possibilities of the golfing career of Tom, when Gaudin somewhat surprised me by remarking, "but he has a brother who is a much better player than he is. Tom says so himself." At the time I was a little loth to accept this statement as undeniably correct, as, although I was well aware that there were other members of the family of Vardon, it appeared a little unlikely that there could be a golfer of greater promise than Tommy Vardon, and who could succeed in hiding his light under a bushel.

Seeing is Believing.

The writer continues that he suggested to Gaudin "that he would believe it when he saw it." That his scepticism, however, was in no way justified, was quickly proved to him, and after seeing the Vardon who was supposed to be better than the one at St. Anne-on-Sea, came to the conclusion that he had the makings of a great player. After referring to the championship match between A. H. Toogood and Vardon, Mr. Hilton continues: But I never lost faith in the possibilities of Harry Vardon. Just about that time I was asked by the late Mr. Girdwood Stewart for the name of a promising young player who could probably manage to give Sandy Herd a good game in an exhibition match, and without hesitation I nominated Harry Vardon. They duly met on the links of the Heysham Club near Morecambe. As it happened he did not manage to give Herd a run for his money. But this was hardly his fault, for Sandy was irresistible that day, and at his very best, under the most trying conditions of rain and wind.

Another Opportunity.

Undismayed by this failure, I was partly instrumental in granting Vardon another opportunity of tackling Herd, and a home-and-home match was arranged over Huddersfield and Bury, with which club Vardon was then associated. Winning the toss for choice of links for the opening 36 holes, Vardon, no doubt with the view of getting the worst over first, selected Huddersfield, and in coming away from the Fitzby course with an adverse balance of seven holes he might have been considered to have done not at all badly, as I do not think I have ever come across a course on which local knowledge was of such advantage. Seven holes was, however, a somewhat severe deficit to wipe out against a player of Herd's ability even with the advantage Vardon held in his knowledge of the Bury links, and it is said to relate that Harry never appeared at all likely to make a fight of it. Eventually he appeared to cease trying to do so, and he had to put up with an unmerciful hammering.

Effects of Confidence.

That all this experience had been beneficial to him was proved later in a tournament in Ireland. He ran into the final and

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

A steady trade between Japan and Australia has sprung up within recent years, and is rapidly expanding. Some interesting figures, showing the enormous growth of the trade, are given by the Trade Commissioner in the East for the Government of New South Wales in his latest report to the State Minister for Agriculture. "In 1903," he says, "the imports of our products to Japan were valued at £119,993, and the exports of Japanese products to Australia equalized £335,248, or double the consumption of Australian products, the trade being in favour of Japan to the extent of £215,255, and the total trade—exports and imports—amounted to £455,239.

In 1913 the consumption of Australian products in Japan reached £1,494,314, an increase of £1,743,321, or 1145 per cent, and there was a balance of trade in favour of Australia of £631,207—i.e. the exports of Japanese products to Australia were 42 per cent less than the imports of our products to Japan. Australian flour is looked upon as the best on the market. Raw wool, lead and wheat are our leading exports to Japan, and the details for 1913 are as follows:—Wool, £799,437; lead, £242,910; wheat, £250,358. The year showed an increase in the wheat imports, due to local crop failures more than anything else, as also an appreciation of the extra quality of the imported grain compared with the local production. Even with good harvests, wheat is in demand, as evidenced by the fact that the total imports for 1911 and 1912 amounted to £372,833 and £440,994 respectively.

then gave Herd a close run. That both his game and his confidence in himself were gaining by leaps and bounds at this period in his career was evidenced by a crushing defeat of Taylor early in 1898, the match being played over the course of the Ganton club with which Vardon was then associated.

The Championship of 1896.

We then come to the Open Championship at Muirfield in 1896. This was a championship in which few who were in search of the winner would look beyond Taylor and Herd, and the former having won the event in both 1894 and 1895, was a raging hot favourite. No doubt Taylor himself, in light of his defeat at Ganton, viewed the Jersey man as a probable menace, but there were very few who gave more than a passing thought to Harry Vardon. The championship opened as if the opinion that it was to be a duel between Taylor and Herd was to be duly confirmed, as they led at the end of the first day's play, and moreover at the conclusion of the third round. Vardon was never many strokes behind them, but attention was so keenly focussed upon the two favourites that no one had any time to pay attention to the play of the others.

I was playing with Vardon in that final round, and at the fifteenth hole a spectator detached himself from the gathering following Herd (who was going to the fourth hole) and asked me how we were doing. I replied: "This man is just about going to win." This caused a considerable augmentation in our crowd. We had commenced with two spectators, and from that time forth to the conclusion of the round we had ten.

My prophetic utterance proved true, as Vardon won after a tie with Taylor, and Vardon had at last confirmed my opinion of his

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1914

TO-DAY'S LATE WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS MAKE NO MOVE ON PARIS.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES AT LEMBERG SAID TO
TOTAL 140,000.

Further Germans Losses: Montenegrins
Defeat Austrians.

[Router's Service to "The Telegraph."]

Encounter at Malines.

Sept. 7, 1.55 a.m.

The Germans lost three thousand in an encounter west of Malines.

Montenegrins beat Austrians.

The Montenegrins beat the Austrians at Boljenitz in Herzegovina capturing all the stores, and also occupied Csanitz.

Sanguinary fighting continues.

The following telegrams have been received in the Colony:—
Paris, Sept. 5, 4.25 p.m.

War news communicated by Government is rather scarce. In the region of Paris, Germany made, yesterday, no attempt against our position; they seemed to leave Paris aside, pursuing their attempts of an outflanking movement. They reached Le Fort sous Jouarre, marching further than Rheims, going down along the Argonne forest, western side, but their manoeuvre did not succeed in its aim.

In the region of Lorraine and the Vosges, constant close fights with different alternatives.

Maubeuge is being heavily bombarded and is resisting vigorously.

The Russians are investing Konigsberg.

In the battle of Lemberg, the Austrians lost 140,000 including killed, wounded and prisoners.

Ostend, Sept. 5.

The Germans arrived at Alost cutting telegraphs, occupying the Town Hall, the bridges and railway stations.

The Belgians coming to the rescue repulsed the Germans, pushing them towards Assche.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V.D., under to-day's date, are:—

Duties.—In future the Group on duty will remain on duty for one week. Group 3 will be relieved on Sunday next, 13th instant. Two Officers only will be on duty. They will be detailed weekly with the incoming group.

An Orderly Officer for the week will be appointed. His duties will be the same as those of the Orderly Officer for the day with the following exceptions.

He will turn out the guard by night three times during the week.

He will not be present at Guard mounting. He will render a daily report as at present and will enter the dates and times of visiting guard in his report each Sunday morning. He will be responsible for the discipline, etc. of the Section which has no Officer present.

Drills.—With reference to Order No. 2 of 3.9.14, the following is substituted for the first paragraph:—Each member of the Corps will be required to attend four drills a week. These drills will be on Mondays, Thursdays & Fridays. Sections on duty at Headquarters will drill at 6.0 a.m. on those days, while those off duty will parade at 6.0 p.m.

Company or Section Commanders may carry out voluntary drills on the remaining days.

Dress.—Attention is called to the order that all volunteers must wear uniform at all times. Any breach of this rule will in future be severely dealt with. The practice of appearing in public places in shirt sleeves with no jacket (except on drill parades) is forbidden. Volunteers' "Walking out" or attending public entertainments etc. must wear khaki jacket, trousers (or shorts and puttees) and belt and side arms.

Discipline.—Volunteers are reminded that each man is personally responsible for the upholding of the good name of the Corps. The noisy or unseemly behaviour in public places of men in uniform not only damages the Corps, but also reflects great discredit on the individuals themselves. N.C.O.s. are especially warned to prevent cause for any complaints either with reference to themselves or the men of the Corps.

Parades.—Parades for to-day Monday September 7th. 5.45 p.m. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery for 15 pdr. drill at Victoria Gap. Recruits under Sergeant Major. 6.00 p.m. No 1 Section Artillery Battery, Engineer Co., Right Section, M. G. Co. and Left Section M. G. Co. as one Company under D.C.L.I. Instructors, Civil Service Co. Machine Gun Drill on Murray Parade Ground (Fall in at Volunteer Headquarters for Stores.) Parades for Tuesday September 8th.—6.0 a.m.—Scouts Co. under D.C.L.I. Instructor as one Company. Centre Section M.G.O. under D.C.L.I. Instructor. 5.45 p.m.—Groups 1 and 2 Route March Dress drill order shirt sleeves.

Detail.—On duty for week ending Sunday 13th instant, Group 3. Officers on duty for week ending Sunday 13th instant, Capt. Wood, Lieut. Weall; Orderly Officer, Lieut. Weall; To furnish Guard to-night, Scouts Company; to-morrow, Centre Section M. G. Co.; Orderly, Sergeant to-night, Sergt. Sutherland; to-morrow, Sergt. Cooper. Hongkong Volunteer Reserves.

The following are appointed Lance Corporals (unpaid) from to-day's date:—

No. 1. Company.—Pte. D. Harvey, Pte. J. M. Aaron, Pte. G. M. Smith, Pte. G. Martin, Pte. J. M. McHutcheon.

No. 2 Company.—Pte. J. Olson, Pte. C. W. Brett, Pte. J. Oxberry, Pte. J. A. Young.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"Thirty-one years on the phone," appears as a headline, (and very characteristic too,) in a recent issue of the *Daily Mail*. In this respect Hongkong is to be preferred, before London. Here we seldom wait quite so long.

"Disused Samples.—The editor finds that these can be utilised, however small, in the Home for the Blind." Thus the local Y.M.C.A. magazine. Of course; anything is good enough for charity. And the blind won't be able to see how small the samples are, either.

We have not recently seen a more ill-natured remark than the following, from a Sydney paper: "One of the ugliest buildings in Fiji is the Carnegie library." And in Fiji, too, of all places.

One of the saddest points in connection with the war is said to be the closing of the London public houses at 11 p.m. instead of 12.30 a.m.

But the following is also from a Manila paper. "It now appears that the stories received by telegram and from incoming passengers describing the injuries alleged to have been received by some of the British cruisers and Naval Reserve vessels are without foundation." The legs of Manila journalists seem to be particularly susceptible to pulling.

The weightiest news that Berlin has received this many a long day is that two German cruisers and a variety of destroyers succeeded in sinking fifteen British fishing boats.

On Saturday morning, in Wyndham Street, we saw a coolie carrying about five dollars' worth of four-cent stamps. As the load was a somewhat heavy one the bearer essayed to carry it on his bare and manly chest, like a mustard plaster. The day was warm and—but enough. We wonder who the lucky individual will be to whose lot it will eventually fall to stick those stamps on their envelopes.

The following is from a Manila contemporary. "JAPAN WANTS REAL WAR NEWS FROM PHILIPPINES." We don't wonder at that, for we have lately seen news from the Philippines that was not real. But notice how the paragraph proceeds. "Word was received in this city from Japan yesterday, asking if any arrangements could be made for war news to be cabled from here to Japan, as very little information was being received there, while Manila seemed to be getting the best news service in the Far East." A couple of notes of exclamation should, by right, follow this stardier.

FISHING JUNK CAPSIZED.

Three men drowned off Waglan.

The master of licensed fishing junk 357 H.K., brought to the station at Shauiwan on Saturday, five fishermen whom he picked up drifting on a sail outside Waglan Island. The men said they were fishing in Fung Tung Bay, Chinese Territory, about midnight on the 3rd inst., with a crew of eight men. The junk capsized and three of the crew were drowned.

Hongkong Volunteer Reserve. All members who have hitherto been excused from duty (except those at present on sick leave and are not wanted for special duties) are required to attend parade on Tuesday, September 8, at 5.30 p.m.

FIGHT AMONG SAILORS.

American Bluejacket Fined.

The case in which an American sailor named Zimmerman (mentioned on page 4) was charged with assault, came before Mr. J. R. Wood this afternoon.

His Worship informed Mr. Hodgson when the case was called on this afternoon that he had revoked the order with regard to the bail, the man having made a mistake as to the time.

Zimmerman pleaded not guilty. Gunner Freeman, No. 38810, said that on Saturday, Corpl. Brown, Gunner Terry and himself were on garrison patrol at about 11.25 p.m. walking in the direction of the Criterion Hotel, patrolling under the orders of the Provost Marshal with orders to turn any one drunk out of the hotel.

His Worship:—Who were you looking for?

Complainant:—We are told to look out for everybody.

Were you told to maintain order?

Yes.

Continuing, complainant said they heard police whistles being blown, in the direction of the Criterion Hotel. All three of them proceeded there and found a disturbance going on inside. The other two of the patrol entered the house and as he did so, he received a blow on the ear. He looked round and saw the defendant running away. He gave chase, the man being eventually arrested by the civil police. P. S. Head said he saw the defendant running away from the military police.

The defendant said that three or four of them were in the Criterion Hotel when a British bluejacket came over to them and asked him to shake hands. Defendant told him to go and sit down with his own people. He would do the same, and there would be no trouble. Later he went up to the bar and as he stood there someone came behind him and hit him in the neck with his fist.

His Worship:—That was after some kind of row?

The defendant:—No row, sir.

Continuing, he said he looked round and saw forty or fifty blue-jackets standing there and he made his way out as best he could.

His Worship:—I suppose you were hitting out?

Complainant:—Yes; I was trying to get away.

When he got into the street, there were four or five men who "jumped" him again, while an American marine who was there drunk was also being assaulted. The soldiers were there in uniform and he did not know whether they were trying to hit him or not. He ran away because he was trying to get free.

A. E. Baker, a wireless telegraph operator from Manila, corroborated.

The defendant was fined \$15.

POLICE CHANGES.

Owing to the return of Inspector Kerr from leave the following police officers revert to their substantive positions:—

Acting First Class Inspector McDonald, to Second Class Inspector.

Acting Second Class Inspector McKay to Police Sergeant.

Acting P.S. Sutton to L.S.

Acting L.S. Wakeford to P.O.

L.S. Farden to P.S. vice P.S. Atlee, invalided.

A.L.S. Reynolds, vice Purden, promoted.

A.L.S. Clarke to be L.S. vice L.S. Lefever.

DIARY OF WAR.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Turkish war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Countess assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Serbian Demonstrations in Vienna and Travnik.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Serbian tri-colour burned in the neighbourhood of the Serbian Legation in Vienna. The semi-official *Pester Lloyd* warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) says if responsibility for the murders is brought home to Serbians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the *Temps* correspondent at Belgrade states Austrian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragujevac.

Since Flight Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Czar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares: "We have stood thus sort of thing for seven and a half years. This is enough." Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference, has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antwerp. Panic in New York stock market. British Consols drop to 99½. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Serbians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Serbian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Serbian steamers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Wirballen.

July 30.—British 1st Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed. Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed. Bank of England rate 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russians destroy railway bridge in Austria between Szekes and Granitz. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon.

Italy declares neutrality. Eviction of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Plesken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—French papers state Britain will intervene with Expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to be bombarding Lobua. Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta. Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament.

August 4.—German ultimatum to Belgium. Reported Anglo-German naval battle. Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Reported that French detachment captures German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and sinks the Panther. Germans reported to have violated neutrality of Switzerland. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Lord Kitchener's departure for Egypt again cancelled.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. Bank of England rate reduced to 6 per cent. Germans repulsed by Belgians, with 8,000 casualties. Serbian volunteers cross the Save and plant flag on Austrian bank. Germany threatens Italy with war unless she supports allies. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Louise and later strikes mine and sinks herself. Uhlans enter Liege but Belgians exterminate them. House of Commons vote additional war credit of £100,000,000. Nineteen German warships reported sunk or captured in North Sea. Two German cruisers reported sunk in Atlantic.

August 7.—German Cavalry Division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 10.—Austrian cruisers bombard Antwerp. Capture in Franco-Austrian relations officially announced.

August 11.—Commonwealth Navy transferred to Admiralty till war ends. Announced that there are 8,000 German prisoners in Belgium. Reported that Germans desperately attacked Fort Sarring, Liege, but were repulsed. Germans attack Mulhausen, in Alsace, compelling small French force to retire. French remain masters in Upper Alsace. Austrian troops reported to have entered Alsace. Liege forts reported still intact. Imperial Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch.

response to Earl Kitchener's appeal for men.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Oshain; regiment of Dragons annihilated. Coordinated attack along Serbian frontier by 400,000 Austrians fails.

August 14.—British Fleet gradually circumscribing action of German Fleet in the Far East. Earl Roberts appointed to command Overseas Forces. Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies. Reported that German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have been purchased by Turkey.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey. Cannonade heard at Tullemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—French forces drive German Army Corps from heights commanding Blamont and Cirey. Germans, fleeing before French attack at Dinant, fail to reach a bridge, fall down steep banks of the Meuse and are drowned. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kishochan be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumour of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels. King George issues message to the troops. Russians occupy five points on German territory. Desultory firing between British and German warships.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant. Unrest reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russian cavalry rout Austrians in a five hours' engagement on the Gorodok-Kuzmin line. Germans re-attack Diest, bombarding town and pillaging railway station.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerchingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch.

capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Ceylon Planters' Association gives a million lbs of tea for the Imperial troops. Eighteen German officers and 482 men (prisoners) leave Bruges for Dunkirk, their destination being said to be England. Serbians gain complete victory over Austrians near Loznitz in a four days' battle.

August 23.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Western. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 24.—Germans capture Goldap and Insterburg. British and French Loans of £10,000,000 to Belgium announced. Mediterranean declared free of hostile ships. Admiralty announces that Germans continue to scatter mines indiscriminately upon ordinary trade routes. Japan declares war on Germany.

August 25.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arva, west of Lyk. Serbians clear the country at Loznitz, Lezhaitz and Schabatz, defeating Austrian columns. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 26.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them toward Vilvoorde.

August 27.—Announced that Prince Leopold Frederick, uncle of the Kaiser, was killed in action during the big battle. Belgians sally out of Antwerp and drive three German divisions back ten miles from neighbourhood of Malines. Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier; German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tientsin garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von

der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$2,700. German occupy Lunaville. German attempts on Namur fail. French successfully resist German attack on Antwerp; frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British. Women of Canada present to admiralty a naval hospital.

August 28.—H. M. S. Highflyer sinks German armed liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Deified report published describing the events prior to the capture in Anglo-German relations. British marines land at Ostend. Austrians evacuate the Sanjak of Novibazar. Address moved in House of Commons expressing sympathy and admiration at Belgians' heroism.

August 29.—French continue to advance between the Voire and Namur. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 30.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Rummoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russian completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgian rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Lunaville.

August 31.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium,

owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France. Recruiting for Earl Kitchener's second 100,000 men proceeding briskly.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand. Earl Kitchener makes important statement regarding position of Allies, completely disposing of alarmist reports.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river past the fortresses of La Fere and Lion, towards Moniers. Fighting reported at Bapaume. 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole "Austrian" front. A

noticed that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force. French troops take offensive compelling enemy to retreat. Germans endeavouring to cross Meuse driven back with heavy losses. General action proceeding in the district of Roer.

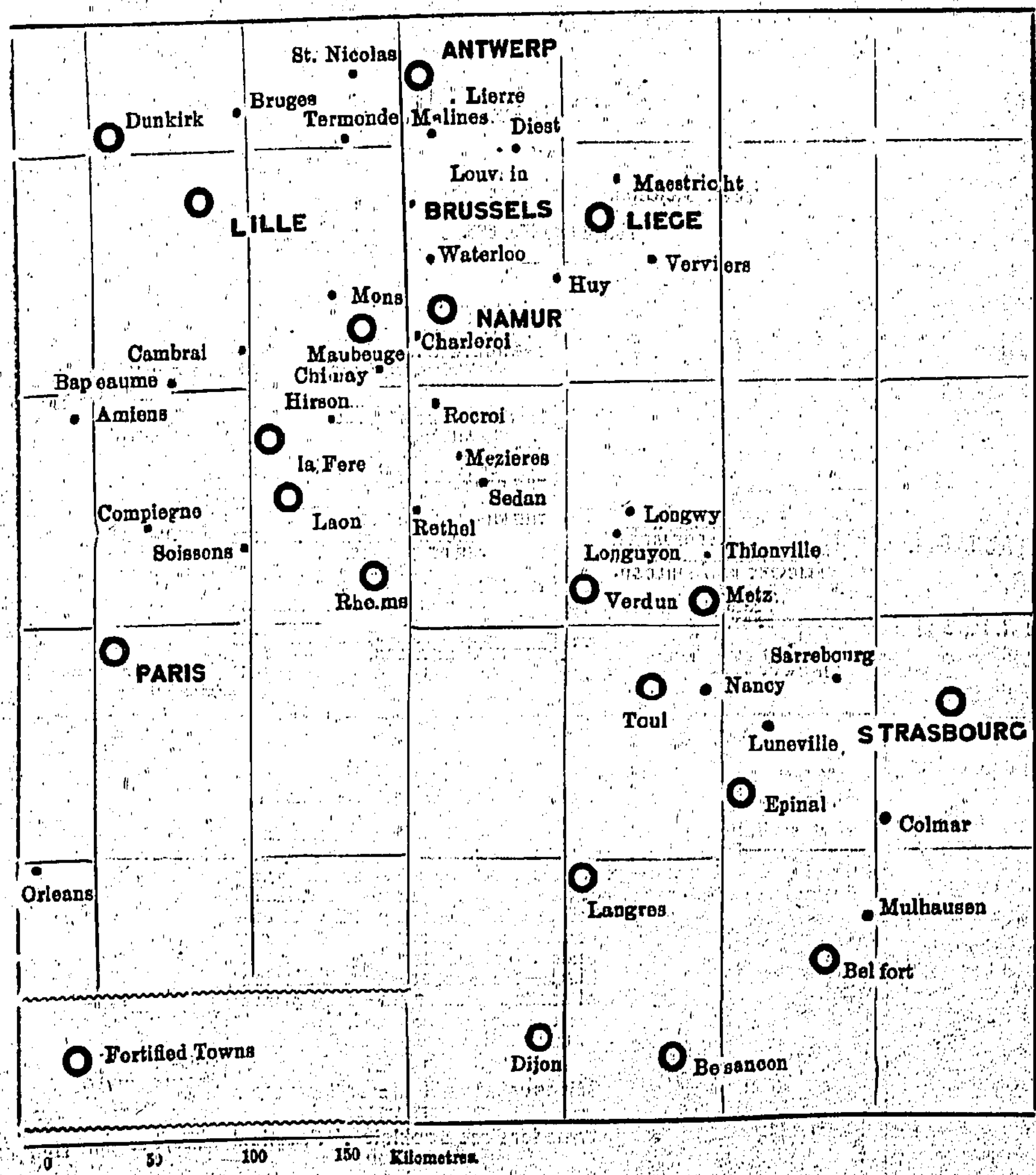
Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplanes appear over Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops, and the German forces. According to recent telegrams, a German Cavalry Corps appeared at the forest of Compiègne, where it was engaged by the British, who captured ten guns. Another Cavalry Corps has advanced on the line between Soissons and Anizy-le-Chateau. The enemy has shown no activity in the Reims and Meuse district.

On the north-western and eastern frontiers the Germans are reported to have occupied Longwy and Lunéville, but the Crown Prince's army has been beaten by the French.

EXCHANGE

070
 Corrected to read: 1. 1975-76. 2. WEALTHY AND AFFLUENT (WFA) - select from 1000-9999.
 General ledger for the Government of Ontario - 1975-76.
 The "Toronto Star" (Toronto, Ont.) reported on the day of the above mentioned.

AT BRUSSELS.

The German Invasion of the City.

London, Aug. 22. The military correspondent of the *Daily News*, who has just returned from Belgium, describes the entry of the German troops into Brussels. He says that the enemy appeared at about 11.30 a.m. on the 21st instant on the Louvain road. The approach of the German cavalry struck the Belgians with astonishment and terror, and so rapid was their approach that by one o'clock in the afternoon there were about 40,000 German troops in the city. They at once commandeered all the automobiles which were packed full of troops and sent forward with the object of seizing Ostend. Another section of the German force which had been pressing forward by automobile from Alost (Alost) reached Ghent at noon. The *Daily News* correspondent was ordered by the German commander to leave the country, and accordingly proceeded at once to Ostend and crossed to Folkestone. Up to the time of his leaving, there was nothing unusual in the situation at Ostend, but it seems that although the Belgian authorities are keeping the Allies informed of the movements of the German troops, the Belgian people themselves know nothing of the rapid advance of the German forces through the country.

According to one of the refugees from Brussels, when the Germans entered the city the Nord station was closed, all railway traffic having been stopped. The citizens of Brussels left the place in motor-cars and omnibuses, or as the majority had to—walked or ran before the German advance. The steamers leaving Ostend for England are crowded with refugees, but there is no sort of panic.

The Belgian troops continue to retreat before the German advance, but in perfect order. The German Commander at Brussels has demanded the sum of £8,000,000 from the citizens, which works out at about £11 per head.

The *Asahi* correspondent gives the following details of the approach and entry of the German troops at Brussels. When the officer in command of the defence realised that it was impossible to resist the advance of the enemy any longer, he formally disbanded the troops, with the object of avoiding any useless sacrifice of life. The announcement of surrender was then communicated to the German force. Two hours later the sound of firing and the military bands of the approaching invaders were heard. Then the German cavalry, infantry, artillery, and engineers began to enter the city, followed by automobiles full of machine guns. The band at the head of one regiment struck up a martial song, in which the soldiers joined. One phrase in this song was to the effect that "Germany is the ruler of the world." The German troops wore a uniform of a greenish-grey colour, and the guns were painted the same hue. On reaching the Palais du Roi the German infantry stopped, and the people who were quietly watching the procession were surprised to see two Belgian officers among the German troops, manacled and bound. The sight

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from Extra).

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 829; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kianchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Bialitz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiègne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

French Holding off from 1915 Exposition.

The opinion prevailed in Paris early last month that United States Treasury agents would in future be excluded from France because of exposure of their methods in the course of an appeal by Henry Monroe, a banker, against a gas sentence and fine for refusing to disclose the amounts paid in France by Miss Dolan, of Brookline, Mass., for dresses seized by the American Customs on their arrival in Boston. Arthur David Monnet, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, refused to request the Minister of Commerce to ask the Chamber of Deputies to withdraw its opposition to an appropriation for the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. He says he will do nothing until the United States ceases its vexatious and unreasonable interference with the importations of French goods.

of their countrymen thus disgraced caused great indignation among the crowd, but their murmurs were silenced by the German officers threatening them with their rifles. It is believed that about 50,000 German troops entered the city.

SILIMPON COAL BUNKER.

can be supplied at cheap rates at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo). At these ports steamers calling for bunk coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A BUNE.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOXI IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The Mongolia, with the American Mail, is due to arrive here on Friday, the 11th inst.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

MAILS DUE.

American, Mongolia, 11th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Philippine Is.—Per CHIN HUA, 8th Sept, 2 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI YANG, 8th Sept, 9 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per CHOY SANG, 8th Sept, 10 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, Yokohama, & Seattle, Wash.—Per YAMA MARU, 8th Sept, 2 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHEN AN, 8th Sept, 2 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Peking Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 14th September.)

Bangkok—Per HILD, 8th inst., 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept.

Straits & Ceylon—Per KAMO MARU, 9th Sept, 8 a.m.

Holhow, Pakhoi & Halphong—Per SUNKIANG, 9th Sept, 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao & Amoy—Per SOROSU MARU, 9th inst., 8 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 9th Sept, 9 a.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per TAK SANG, 9th inst., 10 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per KUTSANG, 9th Sept, 10 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per KWONG SANG, 9th Sept, 4 p.m.

Tientsin—Per CHONGSHING, 9th inst., 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, 10th Sept.

Shanghai & N. China—Per KANCHOW, 10th Sept., 2 p.m.

Singapore & India via Calcutta—Per SUTSANG, 10th inst., 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, 11th Sept.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 11th Sept, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per KAIJO MARU, 11th inst., noon.

SATURDAY, 13th Sept.

Australia, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via India—Per SARDINIA, 13th Sept, 1 a.m.

The Parcel M. is to be closed on Friday the 11th inst., at 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 15th Sept.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 15th Sept, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, Yokohama, & Tacoma (Europe via Siberia)—Per MEXICO M., 16th Sept, 1 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Peking Railway closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday the 21st inst.)

TUESDAY, 17th Sept.

Wet-lai-wai & Tientsin—Per KUEI CHOW, 17th Sept, 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per TAIYUAN, 22nd Sept, 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, 25th Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per ST. ALBANS, 25th Sept, 9 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Hue, Fr. s.s. Corneliason, 7th inst., Gen.—Marty.

Takung, Br. s.s. 699, W. McClure, 6th inst.—Chefoo, 31st ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Mausang, Br. s.s. R. A. Matthews, 6th inst.—Sailon, 1st ult., Rice—J. M. & Co.

Cheongshing, Br. s.s. 11,880, Liddell, 6th inst.—Swatow, 5th inst., Rice—J. M. & Co.

S. Rickmers, Dat. s.s. 373, Schormann, 6th inst.—Swatow, 5th inst., Bal.—A. P. & Co.

Yatabing, Br. s.s. 1,424, Jarrett, 6th inst.—Kobe, 31st ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Standard, Norw. s.s. 894, A. B. Bull, 6th inst.—Mandlin, 3rd inst., Ballast—Order.

Morice, Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,760, N. Kobayashi, 5th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd inst., Gen.—O. S. K.

St. Egbert, Br. s.s. W. Barr, 5th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd inst., Ballast—D. & Co.

Horsang, Br. s.s. 1,359, G. A. Robertson, 6th inst.—Hohow, 4th inst., Rice—J. M. & Co.

Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,222, H. Lavers, 5th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—D. & Co.

Carnarvonshire, Br. s.s. 5,935, L. W. Boland, 5th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Sosho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,119, K. Katori, 5th inst.—Swatow, 4th inst., Gen.—O. S. K.

Oanfa, Br. s.s. 5,809, W. C. Lycett, 5th inst.—Yokohama, 22nd ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Haliyang, Br. s.s. 1,363, A. E. Hodgins, 6th inst.—Amoy, 5th inst., Gen.—D. & Co.

Kwangang, Br. s.s. Bickard, 7th inst.—Swatow, 6th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kamo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,586, Shimizu, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 4th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.

DEPARTED.

September 6.

Linan for Bangkok

Huang for Sandakan

Luchoo for Shanghai

Haidis for Swatow & Amoy

Kwanlee for Shanghai

Yuanang for Manila

Haimun for Swatow

Sosho Maru for Canton

Daljin Maru for Tamsui via Swatow

American for K. O. Wan

Holbing for Foochow via Swatow

September 5.

Lukang for Bangkok Bay

Peking for Yokohama & Manila

Hulchow for Tientsin

September 7.

Kanchow for Canton

S. Rickmers for Tamsui via Amoy

Taethybin for Vancouver

Taiwan Maru for Halphong

Hollee for Canton

F. K. Maru for Wakamatsu

Oanfa for Liverpool via Manila

Kwangang for Canton

Tian for London via Manila

September 6.

For Kanchow from Shanghai—Miss, Dickson, Messrs Temple Douglas & Moffat.

Peras, Oanfa from Yokohama—A. Mac-Oullum.

Per s.s. Haliyang from Amoy via—Miss O. Arthur, Miss K. Terries, Messrs Perry, O. Thomas, Halbury.

Per s.s. Kwangang from Swatow—Messrs Mason Potts.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The T. K. s.s. TENYO MARU will leave Nagasaki for San Francisco via Kobe and Yokohama on 8th day, 20th Sept., and on the 13th inst. will leave Nagasaki for Yokohama.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN from Sydney & Melbourne will leave on 11th inst. (via Timor and Manila) and will arrive here on 14th inst.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 7th at 11.30—Pressure has increased slightly in the Philippines and over N. China. It is also recovering on the east and south coasts of China after the passage of the typhoon.

The typhoon passed close to Taihoku early yesterday afternoon on a westerly track, and entered the continent to the south of Foochow late last night. It is shown this morning as a depression to the north of Amoy, filling up.

No returns from Japan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. W. to S.W. wind, light to moderate; fine at first, showery later.

2 Formosa Channel. S. winds, moderate.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

7th Sept., a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. Weather.

Wanchow 7a 29.92 78 80 0 calm

Nagasaki 6a 29.93 78 80 0 calm

Kobe 5a 29.94 78 80 0 calm

Yokohama 4a 29.95 78 80 0 calm

Manila 3a 29.96 78 80 0 calm

Canton 2a 29.97 78 80 0 calm

Hankow 1a 29.98 78 80 0 calm

Shanghai 12a 29.99 78 80 0 calm

Amoy 11a 29.99 78 80 0 calm

Swatow 10a 29.99 78 80 0 calm

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